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PRODUCER

# AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

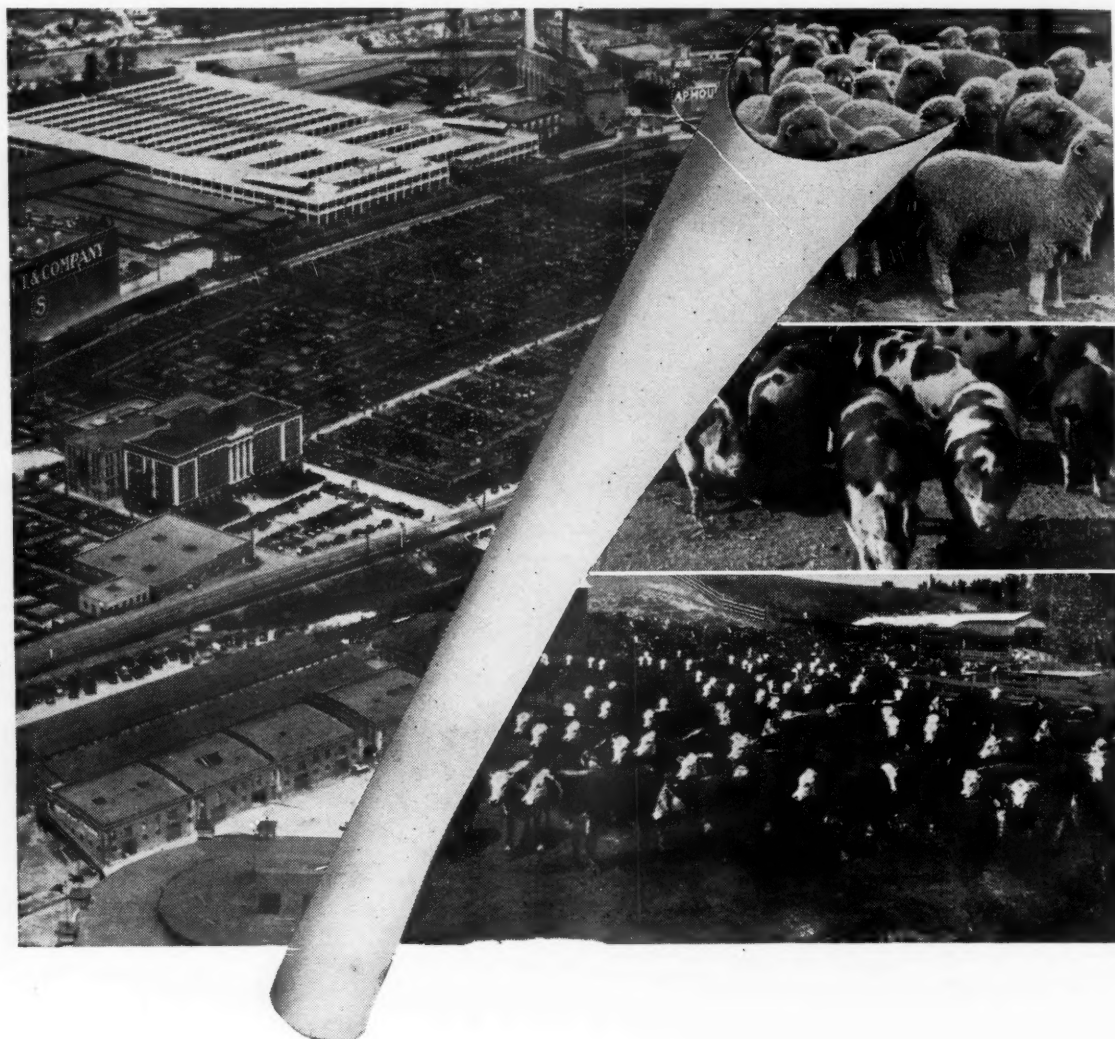
FOOTHILL GRASSLANDS, ROCKY MOUNTAINS



THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

OCTOBER 1944

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You must have the experienced aid of the marketing agencies at **DENVER** unless you are prepared to face unforeseen expenses, such as uncertain weights and shrinks, unseen buying costs deducted from your sales price, fat end sorts and uncertainties as to the buyers' financial status.

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Remember, the **DENVER MARKET** has been tried and proven for over 60 years in supervising your sales and protecting your interests. There are any number of ways you can more than save your marketing costs when shipping to **DENVER**.

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**ALL**

Range Cattle and Sheep of the West—Farm Dairy Herds, Hogs, Sheep and Beef Cattle—all look to Cotton for Cottonseed Cake, Meal, Pellets and Cubes. For many years, these efficient feeds have been the livestock industry's standard protein concentrates.

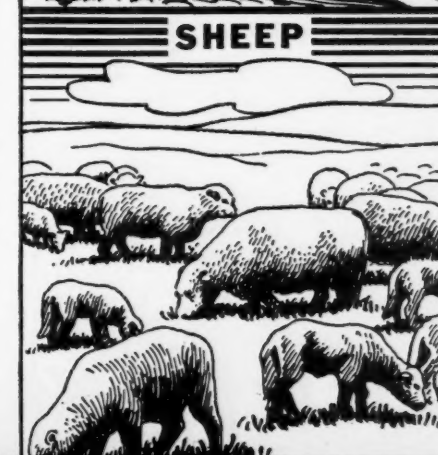
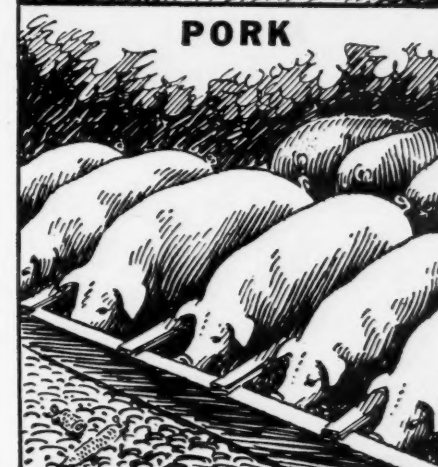
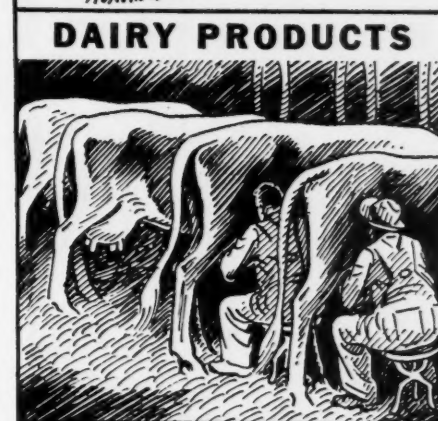
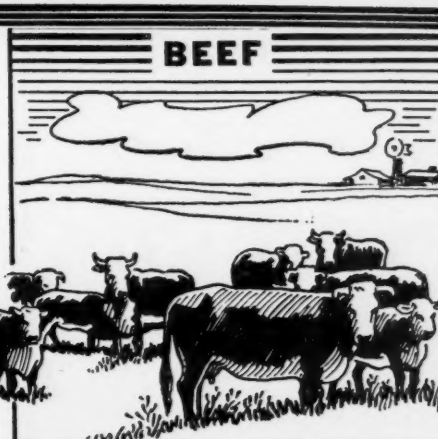
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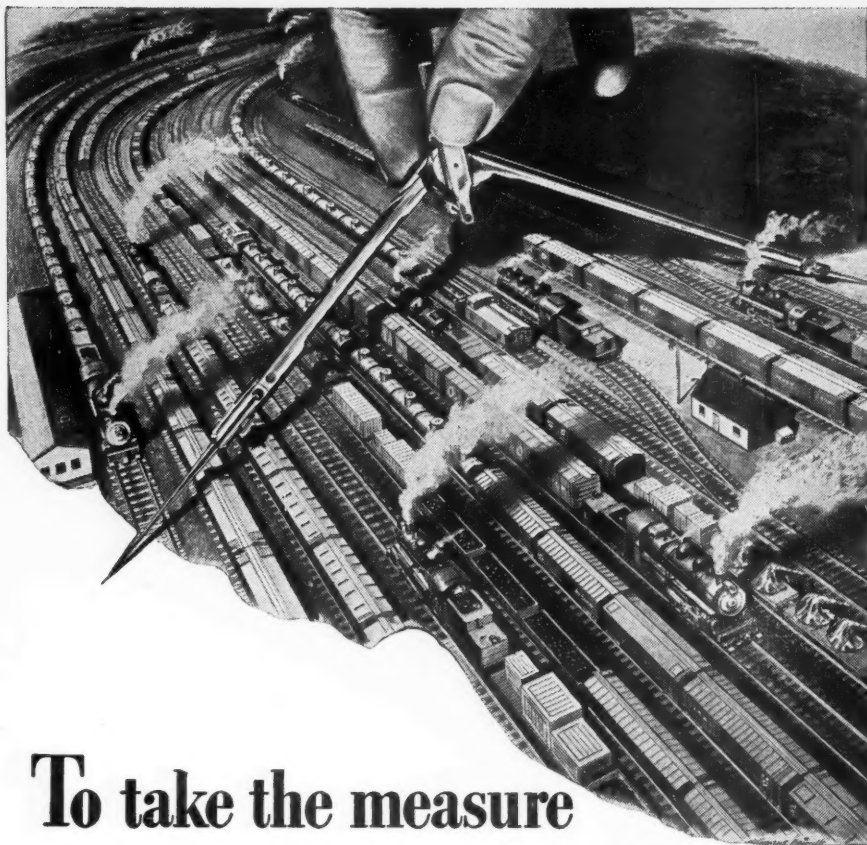
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**FEED PROTEIN  
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## To take the measure of a coming job

**F**EW people notice or even think of the many special abilities the railroads have been required to develop. One of these is accurately anticipating the need of agriculture and other industry for rail transportation.

Because they do this, freight cars for years have almost always appeared at the right place, at the right time and in the right number. This has been a *must* for orderly marketing and efficient low-cost transportation.

Today, while everything they have is working day and night to hasten victory, the railroads are busy also taking the measure of the jobs that lie ahead.

What new kinds of goods

will have to be carried? What kinds of cars will they need? Where will they come from and where will they go? What service and rates will be needed to develop business, shipping and employment?

Long before the call comes for post-war action, the answers to these and hundreds of other questions must be ready. Finding the answers to these questions is the work of a separate group of seasoned railroaders — the Railroad Committee for the Study of Transportation.

In this way, the railroads are looking ahead to the time when America turns again to peacetime work — and planning their necessary part in helping to make it a wonderful land to live in, just as they have helped make it strong in time of war.



# AMERICAN RAILROADS

ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

## LETTERS

### FAT-CATTLE PROBLEM

All through this section conditions are quite promising—heavy grass; more hay than can ever be put up; harvesting of grain proceeding and yield beyond average. The only fly in the ointment is the disposing of fat cattle.—GEORGE D. CARR, Fayette County, Wyo.

### LIKES PRODUCER

Nothing but the house on fire would stop me from reading the *PRODUCER* when it comes, from front page through to the back. The cover page is always so interesting, and we like to know the history of it. We like the pictures in it, even if it is only a deserted log cabin. Who knows what trapper may have lived there many years ago, or the happiness a newly married couple had there. Oh, bosh, it is time to get dinner.—MRS. TED D. POPE, Bowman County, N. D.

### EASTERN MONTANA CONDITIONS

The past summer has been one of the best grass seasons ever known in eastern Montana, chiefly because more than 10 inches of rain fell during June. Moisture for July and August has been about normal or below but ranges continued to stay fairly green until recently. Cattle have been moving to market in an orderly manner out of this area for about six weeks. Condition of dry cows and mature steers is very good with satisfactory prices to the producers. A few yearlings have been marketed at lighter than average weights but at fair prices. There is little or no trading of calves in this area. Because of changing feeder demand, cattlemen show a tendency to (Continued on Page 34)

## AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## Post-War Beef Grading

**T**HERE has been a good deal of complaint recently about the work of the government beef graders. Strangely enough, however, the complaints are not all of the same nature. Retailers complain that beef is being up-graded and the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers recently passed a resolution protesting against this practice, while in some parts of the country producers are complaining that beef is being down-graded under rigorous orders of the head inspector as he travels about the country for the purpose of keeping the system as uniform as possible. Both complaints, perhaps, are not well grounded. It is true that since the OPA order necessitated the grading of all beef in order to comply with government price regulations, there undoubtedly has been greater variation in the work of the graders than in the past. It simply isn't possible to expand tremendously the operations of any organization without a temporary deterioration in the quality of the work, particularly when the character of the work is of the nature of beef grading. It is not an exact science, and never can be. It is, instead, the opinion of the individual grader based upon carefully drawn definitions as to the points which determine the different grades of the product.

Actually, therefore, it is almost certain that there is no deliberate intent either to up-grade or down-grade. There may be instances where an individual grader is persuaded against his best judgment. Such graders do not long remain on the scene. It must be remembered that they are under more or less constant pressure from both sides.

Recently there has been a disturbing suggestion, coming from some of the larger packers, that when the war is over beef grading should be discontinued. Surely no one is so short-sighted as to have forgotten already what happened immediately when the OPA price order went into effect and packers were permitted to grade their own product, before the government service was expanded to take over the job. There really was up-grading then. With all its faults, government grading has stood the test better than the private grading of packers. The packer grading has been largely in connection with their highly advertised brands. These brands have stood for the best product that was available at the time; but there has been variation in quality as the quality of well-finished meat varied from season to season. The government grading has certainly been based upon a more fixed standard with no relation to advertised brands.

It should be remembered also that the chain stores and super-markets now are handling an increasing percentage of the total volume of meat sold—and producers should not forget that these outlets have found it to their advantage to sell government graded prod-

ucts. They cannot advertise to advantage a packer grade or brand because once a trade was established on it they might find it more difficult to buy that particular product all the time. They can and do advertise to advantage government grades. Many of the chains in the early days of their existence did not handle the better quality of meats. They soon found, however, that when they stepped up the quality of the product they almost immediately increased their sales on it.

The PRODUCER believes that when the war is over there should be an industry conference at which the whole subject of meat grading should be carefully canvassed. There will be problems to determine. . . . Shall we go back in beef grading to the names formerly used—prime, choice, good, etc., or shall we continue the letter designations A, B and C, imposed by the OPA order? Shall we continue it on a voluntary basis as before the war, or shall legislation be passed to continue grading as now conducted under the OPA order? A survey made by the National Provisioner recently (printed elsewhere in this issue) shows that a substantial majority of the packers believe beef grading should be continued, but on a voluntary basis. The steady growth of the government beef grading service prior to the war was the best evidence that it was on a sound basis and rendering a useful service. Let's not let the mistakes incident to the war expansion cause us to do away with the system; instead, let us correct it and make it more efficient than ever.

## Food Surpluses

**N**O ONE knows exactly how much food will be in store for the account of the armed forces, lend-lease, the War Food Administration and the Federal Surplus Corporation when V-E Day comes. But you can probably estimate it in millions of tons. If you add to that the probability that the country's agricultural plant will still be producing food in great volume and the prospect that consumption may be cut by cancellation of war contracts, you have the question, What can be done to keep the food market from collapsing? In a similar situation following World War I, food stored in this country was dumped on home markets that could not absorb it at anything like reasonable prices. Agriculture even got a jolt from abroad. It is related by a WFA official who made a talk on food stocks that France in 1918 and 1919 needed food and we sent it from this country and the army released to France food it did not want to ship back—and that food was turned over to French trade and re-exported to the United States because the French also needed money.

Suggested outlets for the surpluses are (1) exports, (2) relief feeding and an expanded school lunch program at home and (3) diversion to other uses.

There will continue to be requirements for the army of occupation in Europe and UNRRA will use a great deal of food in its distributions; but the best information now seems to be that the agriculture of most of the occupied countries has survived the war in good shape and the countries will soon be able to fill their own requirements. The above outlets are not expected to drain off the entire excess.

But another outlet is the one being employed by the WFA. The official quoted above told about the sale of government-owned stocks into civilian channels by WFA's office of distribution even now. That agency, he said, realized that it is dangerous to hold reserves too long and then have to dump them on a market that is trying to adjust to a peacetime condition. The WFA is selling food that can be sold to the trade, following the policy of avoiding disruption of normal trade channels and getting reasonable prices for the commodities sold.

That, we believe, is a sound way of helping out—unloading now while the demand exists. And that suggests another thing that would help to keep surpluses down: That a policy of buying a little more closely might now be adopted by the army so that when its stocks become surpluses on cessation of hostilities they will not be too burdensome. Army surpluses are always a problem. Difficulties are already seen in the charge that the military favors extended control in occupied areas so that it might dispose of its surpluses instead of turning the relief problems over to the UNRRA.

Producers of agricultural commodities are in a peculiar position in times of surplus food production. The extent to which they can adjust their production programs to fit radically changing demand situations is limited. They cannot lock the door as a factory might do, and indeed are likely to try to protect their own economy by growing even more food.

## Adjustments in Beef Cattle Business

By MONT H. SAUNDERSON

AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE subject of recent and possible future changes in beef cattle production and marketing, it appears desirable to review some of the trends and changes that developed during the two decades prior to 1941; first, some national trends as related to the production and marketing of beef cattle by the ranches and stock farms of the 17 western states.

The national cycle of cattle numbers was due to reach its peak some time between 1935 and 1940. The upward trend of the cycle was arrested by the widespread drought of 1934 and the subsequent dry years in the Great Plains. This extended the upswing of the cycle, and the war demand for meats and dairy products has now induced an expansion of all cattle numbers to an all-time high that is about 10 per cent above the previous high point. The livestock population statistics indicate, however, that the national population of cattle classed as beef animals is even now little, if any, higher than the high level of 1920, while the 1940 census of the human population of the United States stands approximately 25 per cent above 1920.

Another national aspect of beef production and markets that appears worthy of note is the changes that have taken place in per capita consumption. There was a rather steady decline in per capita beef and veal consumption from approximately 67 pounds in 1920 to a low of 53 pounds in 1932. The per capita consumption of beef and veal leveled off at about 63 pounds from 1934 to 1940 and rose to around 75 pounds for 1943. This 1943 figure is an average for both civilian and military consumption of beef and veal.

Let us also make note of the fact that the imports and exports of beef and beef

products were not important, nationally, during the decades 1920 to 1940. There was a small average annual net export from 1925 to 1935 and a small net import during 1938 and 1939.

Let us review next some of the changes in beef cattle production and markets that have occurred in the western states during the period 1920 to 1940. First and most important is the fact that by 1940 the beef production deficit of California and Washington had reached a level that made the seven farthest western states, as a market area influenced by the West Coast markets, a deficit area to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent of their 1940 consumption. By 1940 the transition zone between eastward and westward marketings of beef cattle had shifted east of the Continental Divide.

Another important change was the rapid shift of the cattle ranches of the Great Plains to a cow and calf basis during the thirties, and especially from 1935 to 1940. By 1940 the cattle production of the Great Plains was closely geared to the feeder and stocker markets of the Corn Belt. The drought of the thirties in the Great Plains accelerated this change, but the primary cause was a shift in markets and prices. The mid-western and eastern slaughter markets

for the two- and three-year-old range steer became more and more limited, and the feeder markets demanded animals that could be finished into young choice and prime beef.

As a result of the eastward shift of the transition zone between the eastern and western market movement of cattle and the changes that caused the plains ranches to adjust to a cow and calf basis, the mountain valley and foothill cattle ranches of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, had shifted by 1940 from the marketings of steers and mature cattle to a mixed marketing of young feeder animals and mature beef animals. Because of the limited extent of feedlot finishing of cattle in the 11 western states, these mountain valley and foothill ranches marketed principally older animals to the western markets. The marketings of these ranches to the Corn Belt markets were principally young feeder animals, along with some older "two-way" cattle.

This shift of the plains ranches and, to a considerable extent, of the mountain valley and foothill ranches of the Rocky Mountain states to a cow and calf basis, was accompanied by a significant change in breeding and type of animal used by the growers. This change was toward a thicker bodied and earlier maturing type of beef animal and consequently a better young feeder animal, but probably with some sacrifice in size of frame, range-worthiness and growth potential to maturity on range and roughage feeds. This change took place during a period of time when the national relationship between food-producing capacity and demand was such that highly finished beef was not considered a luxury. We raise the question here, without presuming to

This paper was prepared for the annual meeting of the Western Association of Agricultural Economists, held at Los Gatos, Cal., June, 1944.

### THE COVER PICTURE

On the PRODUCER cover this month is shown an expansive stretch of foothill grasslands of the Rocky Mountain region—lands that make good range beef. The picture was taken by Glen A. Smith, Missoula, Mont., a former Forest Service official now retired.



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answer it now, how soon after the war this situation may again prevail.

Again as a background for our consideration of adjustments during the war period and possible post-war changes, let us take note of the fact that the average western beef cattle price that prevailed from 1920 to 1940 was not favorable from a net income standpoint, considering the general picture of cost and price relationships for agricultural commodities. The western land banks, in developing a normal value appraisal of western cattle ranch properties, have been keenly aware of the limited debt service capability of \$6 per cwt. average ranch price for beef cattle. Important factors in this price and income situation have been the narrowing of the slaughter markets for mature animals from the western ranches, the time and the management changes required in converting to a cow and calf basis and the drought years of the thirties. It is not difficult to understand why the western grower of beef cattle sees difficulties in a considerable wartime shift of the marketing of older animals, and then a probable return to the pre-war cow and calf basis of operation.

#### Changes Since 1940

The generally good crop years and accumulation of feed grains since 1940 and the price relationship between feed grains and meat animals created a strong demand for young feeder animals. This recent trend reached a peak in 1942, and changed abruptly during 1943, when it became apparent that the heavy drain on feed grains by hogs, poultry and dairy production would soon cause a change in grain and livestock price relationships.

The Corn Belt cattle feeder is shifting his operation to the feeding of older animals, a shorter feed period, less grain in proportion to pasture and roughage and a lesser degree of finish in the animals he markets. He must do this to compete for feed grains. As a result the western grower has found a better market demand from the feeder for long-yearlings than for weaner calves. He has also found the slaughter markets again very receptive to well-fleshed, mature animals from the ranges. As a result of these market influences the western grower has retained young animals, without a corresponding liquidation of breeding cows and heifers. This was the primary cause for the considerable in-



D L RANCH NEAR GRASSHOPPER CREEK, MONT. (GRAZING SERV. PHOTO)

crease in western beef cattle numbers during 1943.

The western grower has been reluctant to reorganize his operations to a basis of marketing older animals; that is, reduce his breeding herd as he increases the number of yearlings and two-year-old market animals, so as to stay within the limit of normal range and feed capacity. The tendency has been to retain the same or even a larger breeding herd while holding market animals to more maturity, and the recent favorable seasons have made this possible.

The recent seasons in the plains, where about 60 per cent of western range cattle are produced, have been very favorable. Competent ecologists state that the plains country north of the Platte River and west of the hundredth meridian has rather generally recovered to climax dominance.

There is a distinct management contrast, however, between the plains grasslands and the bunchgrass associations of the foothill and mountain lands of the Rocky Mountain and intermountain regions. These foothill and mountain lands, with their greater diversity of range plant growth, can be overused for quite a period of time before the adverse effects on livestock production become apparent, and the restoration of the productivity of the resource is slow and uncertain. In contrast, the overuse of the grasslands of the plains has an almost immediate adverse effect on the market weights of the livestock, and the native grasses have unusual ability to regenerate following a period of drought or

overuse. In the event of an unfavorable season during 1944, the adverse effect of present high cattle numbers will be on the livestock production more than on the resource in the plains. But the reverse would be true for many of the foothill and mountain lands to the west of the plains.

#### Some Possible Post-War Trends

Present post-war outlook and plans are rather generally predicated on the premise that we shall be able to convert rather rapidly to post-war economy after 1945. I shall use those premises, and assume that following 1945 there will be a sustained period of high business activity and employment, and a considerable restoration of world commerce.

In that event we have the probability of a continuation of much the same influences that are now affecting production and markets for western beef cattle; that is, with a continued high demand for food, the value of feed grains for hog, poultry and dairy production would continue to restrict the use of feed grain for the making of choice and prime beef in the feedlot. The western beef cattle grower would then operate on the basis that he has so far been reluctant to adopt, that of reducing his breeding herd to the point where he would normally have the range and feed capacity for the production of medium age and older animals.

It appears to be a reasonable possibility that under this situation we would not produce a supply of beef equal to consumer desires in the national setting of food supplies and food price relationships. As a result there would be the possibility of a rather insistent demand for some beef imports, and for beef prices that would permit a high national level of beef consumption by all consumer groups. There have likely been some important shifts in beef consumption by the civilian population during the war, and this may result in a higher potential demand for beef following the war, if there is the employment and the purchasing power.

Thus, we arrive at the deduction that,

#### ABOUT THOSE OVERSEAS PACKAGES

By way of reminder, we print the postal regulations governing Christmas parcels to be sent to members of the armed forces overseas. The regulations cover all personnel receiving mail through an APO or Fleet Post Office % Postmaster at New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, Miami, Presque Isle, Minneapolis or Seattle, or through a naval installation or station % Postmaster at Seattle.

Oct. 15 is the deadline—and the earlier the better, for all branches.

Limitations as to size and weight are: 5 pounds; 15 inches in length or 36 inches in length and girth combined.

During the time limit the Post Office can accept only one package per week from an individual sender.

while the western beef cattle grower will likely have a more favorable price situation for some time following the war than the average from 1920 to 1940, he will probably receive prices materially below those prevailing during the war, and will find it difficult to make any considerable reduction in his operating costs, especially for hired labor.

The type of production and the markets may be quite different from those that were developing during the thirties; that is, there may be more emphasis by western growers on the sale of older animals, and, within the limits of feed resources and the suitability of seasons, on the production of mature animals for slaughter. A change of this nature will likely require some reversal in the recent trend of breeding and selection for type of beef animal. This will be true to the extent that the recent trend has been toward a type of beef animal that has early maturity and ability to make good young-animal weights in the feedlot but with some sacrifice of ability to grow out to a good mature weight on range and roughage feeds.

In summarizing, let us re-emphasize the following concepts:

1. There is likely to be a considerable liquidation of beef cows and heifers, as

the western operations adjust to a basis of marketing older animals. The time and extent of this liquidation will depend to quite a degree on whether the recent favorable seasons continue.

2. The beef cattle producers of the Rocky Mountain states will find more of their markets to the West Coast states following the war, and to take advantage of this the growers will need to manage ranges and pastures for the production of good grade slaughter animals.

3. The western breeders may find that the type of beef animal they have been developing in recent years is not too well adapted to the western growers' market opportunities during the next several years.

4. In the event of a recurrence of unfavorable climatic conditions, the adverse effect of present high cattle numbers will be on the livestock production more than on the resource in the plains, but the reverse of this will be true for many of the foothill and upland ranges.

5. It appears probable that the national economic forces that are now causing production and marketing changes for the western cattle ranch will prevail for some time following the close of the war.

## The Utility Beef Marketing Problem

**L** EAN, NON-RATIONED BEEF apparently is proving acceptable to consumers, according to the newly released results of a nation-wide survey made by the American Meat Institute at the request of OPA in Washington. The survey, conducted among 581 plant operators and branch house managers, shows an increased demand for this grass-fed beef in September, as compared with figures for August. In releasing the report, the institute declares that supplies in relation to the demand are less plentiful than a month ago, but still are relatively abundant compared with the acute shortage of the top grades of beef. Hamburger, generally, is in better supply.

The plan for "selling" the public on lower grade beef had its inception at the end of July when a meeting was called by the American National Live Stock Association in Chicago to enable livestock men to discuss with packers and various retail groups the problem of processing and distributing the expected heavy runs of grass beef in the fall. It was unanimously agreed at that time that utility beef should be removed from the ration point lists without delay in order to encourage processors and distributors to devote more attention to that grade. A telegram was dispatched to Chester Bowles, head of OPA, urging that he take immediate steps to change price ceiling regulations to permit utility and lower beef cuts to be boned and rolled as is the customary way of merchandising these cuts in normal times, and to establish wholesale and retail ceiling prices for such cuts.

In a list of resolutions adopted by the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers it was stated that OPA regulations prohibiting the sale at retail of cube steaks, rolled rib roasts and ground meat imposed unnecessary hardships on retailers in that they were not permitted to prepare those meat cuts in advance. The resolution asked, in the interests of efficiency, for a change in these restrictions.

A committee of 12 was formed in the initial meeting to act for the interested groups; it consisted of four processors, four retailers and four producers. These men met again in mid-August at Washington for conferences with WFA Administrator Jones and his assistant, Harry Reed, who serves as chairman of the War Meat Board. On Sept. 14 the 12-man committee met further in Washington and again conferred upon recommendations to be made to officials of WFA and OPA in connection with conditions of the beef supply. The broad programs instituted at Chicago and followed through in subsequent meetings have resulted satisfactorily; now some retailers even find it difficult to

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

## FIRE PREVENTION WEEK—OCTOBER 8-14



The week October 8-14 is a good time for farmers to clean out rubbish and debris; to check the operating condition of lightning rod protection; to be careful with matches and smoking; to use fire-resistant roofing material when re-roofing is necessary. Spontaneous ignition of hay often is due to a leaky roof which allows water to drip in, starting the heating process. At least one approved fire extinguisher should be located near a barn exit. It would be well to remember that each barn razed by flames means a battle lost on the home front; with it go bumper crops, livestock, machines and human life. . . . And many of these farm fires are preventable.





# WHAT'S A STEER WORTH?

Some people say a steer is worth what it costs to produce, plus a profit—but every business man, whether he be a farmer or a merchant, knows that anything is worth only what somebody will pay for it and its cost is a minor factor.

Do the producers of steers, hogs and sheep get the full value of their animals when they sell them at the nation's market places? The answer to that question depends on these factors:

- (1) How much the consuming public is willing to pay for the products which are made from the meat animal.
- (2) What portion of the consumer's dollar goes back to the producer?
- (3) Is the work of converting live animals into meat and by-products performed efficiently?

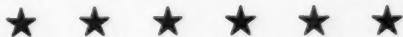
- (4) How much profit does the packer get?

Approximately 75 per cent of what packers receive for meat and by-products goes back to the producers of livestock.

The efficiency of the packing industry is generally recognized and few industries are able to maintain themselves on as small a portion of their total income as is the packing industry.

Packers' profits over a long period of years have averaged less than two cents per dollar of sales and less than 6 per cent on capital invested in plants, equipment, etc.

The smallness of packers' profits and the large portion of the total revenue which goes back to the producers are positive evidence that natural laws of competition and good business management are operating to make a steer net its producer all that the public says it is worth.



## ARMOUR AND COMPANY

buy as much utility beef as they would like.

A gratifying spirit of accord has existed in the united tackling of this utility grade beef problem. Participants in these concerted endeavors have included the National Live Stock and Meat Board, American Meat Institute, American National Live Stock Association, National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, National Association of Retailers Grocers, Association of Food Chains and the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. Collective requests made for assistance in merchandising the much larger than normal shipments of range-fed cattle which will go to market throughout the remainder of the year have carried considerable weight. Extensive publicity marked out at the original meeting has been employed to acquaint the consuming public with proper methods of preparing lean meat tastily. The matter as a whole was approached not merely as a promotional program, but, more specifically, as an educational activity to show the consumer what values are contained in the lower grades of beef, and the possibilities of presenting such meat attractively as well as with nutritive benefit. The necessity of low-temperature cooking for these lesser grades was stressed, and the excellent use to which such non-rationed beef could be put when ground, and as pot roast, stew, or in other dishes requiring long, moist cooking over low heat.

National magazines have carried feature space ads in the course of the campaign; the American Meat Institute has placed illustrative folders and similar material in the hands of 150,000

retailers in a planned effort to secure their cooperation in the program on the theory that the last point of contact with the consumer is over the retail counter and it is essential that retailers be given workable ideas and material to assist them in their selling.

The National Provisioner of Sept. 2 carried a story about the launching by Swift & Company of a drive to move utility beef. Designed to promote the sale of this beef, which is expected to dominate the fresh meat picture this fall, it covers producer and retailer as well as consumer, distributing material dealing with cooking methods, and using advertising space in national magazines and time on the radio.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board which likewise has issued a great deal of promotional literature designed to move utility beef, advised the last of August that many requests were being received for recipes to prepare utility beef. This was taken as indication that the program was bearing fruit.

Effective Sept. 4, OPA ruled that retailers could pre-cube steaks from utility grade top or bottom rounds, as well as cutter and canner grades of beef. This measure followed removal of utility beef from ration lists and price adjustment to some extent. OPA has promised further changes in the regulations to facilitate sale of the lower beef grades, and these directives were said to be in process of clearing that organization.

Prime function of the committee being the promotion of lower grade beef sales during the anticipated heavy fall runs, it seems reasonable to count on some measure of success for the energy

expended. Grass beef is at present enjoying the limelight. The official government report for Aug. 1 showed 41 per cent less cattle in the feedlots than a year ago, or a total decrease of something like 700,000 head. In the past few weeks the dwindling supply of corn-feds has led the army to increase its set-aside order on beef, first from 35 per cent to 45 per cent, then from 45 to 50 per cent, and now from 50 to 60 per cent. It is fortunate, as stated in a release from the office of American National Secretary F. E. Mollin, that at this critical time we have available the largest number of cattle ever recorded in the country; feed conditions have generally been good, and grass beef is rolling into the markets by the trainloads. After carefully canvassing the situation, the committee has advocated, in its best judgment, that no change would be desirable in the ration program for October unless there should be some sudden occurrence necessitating emergency action.

#### FEED OUTLOOK HAS IMPROVED

The prospective feed supply per animal unit for 1944-45 now appears likely to be about 9 per cent larger than the 1943-44 supply and only about 5 per cent smaller than the average for 1938-42 when the nation was accumulating large reserves of feed grains that have now gone to war.

Prospective 1944-45 supply of feed grains as indicated on Aug. 1, including carryovers from previous crops plus 1944 production, is estimated about 6 per cent smaller than for 1943-44 but slightly larger than the 1938-42 average. The prospective decrease of 13 to 15 per cent in grain-consuming animals on farms next Jan. 1 account for the prospect of a larger feed supply per animal unit. The corn supply on the basis of Aug. 1 indications is 7 per cent smaller than in 1943-44. Feed-grain production probably will be about the same as a year earlier in western states, while hay supplies are larger in the western states but smaller in other regions.

#### BIG GRAIN CROP

The corn crop is now expected to total 3,101,319,000 bushels. The expected wheat harvest, largest on record, is 1,115,402,000 bushels, with spring wheat other than durum accounting for 293,775,000 bushels. Oat production is set at 1,190,540,000 against 1,143,867,000 last year. Sorghum grain production will be larger than last year but soybeans and barley are expected to drop.

#### PERENNIAL WHEAT

Wheat breeders in Russia say they have worked out varieties of wheat which will produce as long as five years after sowing. The perennial wheat was produced by crossing of wild perennial grasses with wheat. The immediate goal of the experts is to get two good crops from one sowing.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

### PICTURES FROM OUR READERS



A public market scene in Costa Rica. Note the type of cattle used there as work oxen, and the curious two-wheel carts.





## On the other hand Safeway's manpower-saving "invention" really works for farmers

You've probably heard of *distribution without waste* . . . the Safeway "invention" born twenty-eight years ago when we Safeway people started to improve on old ways of getting goods to the consumer.

This Safeway "invention" has worked to the farmer's advantage in more ways than one. It has cut out needless expenses and "waste motion" in-between the farm and the housewife. Our more efficient Safeway method has helped increase the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar.

It has boosted consumption. And it has offered savings to consumers.

*Especially important during the war years, the Safeway method also saves manpower.*



In some cases, Safeway's streamlined operations actually use less than half the manpower required by less efficient ways of food distribution. Such Safeway manpower savings have helped make more men available to America's manpower pool from which farmers must draw.

Incidentally, Safeway has made another saving in manpower by using women in place of men wherever possible. Before the war, over 90% of all Safeway employees were men. Today, more than 30% of Safeway manpower has been replaced by *womanpower*.



**SAFEWAY**  
the neighborhood  
grocery stores

*P.S. Nearly one-third of all Safeway store customers are farm folk. We invite you to trade with us for one full month . . . and compare what you save. In war or peace, everybody benefits on the straightest possible road to market.*

★ Plant more dollars into War Bonds! ★

## A THUMBNAIL BIOGRAPHY

DAN D. CASEMENT, WHO AUTHORED THE LIVELY ACCOUNT OF HIS LIFE HISTORY WHICH IS PRESENTED BELOW.



(The data for this life sketch of Dan D. Casement is taken from the "Abbreviated Biography," a limited-edition booklet which Mr. Casement has recently had printed for distribution to his children. The editors gratefully acknowledge his making the information available to them on their request.)

I WAS BORN NEAR PAINESVILLE, Ohio, July 13, 1868, in the "old house" on the farm of my maternal grandfather, Charles Clements Jennings. My mother was Frances Jennings Casement; my father, John Stephen Casement—General Jack, as he was known throughout America at the height of his career—began as a boy of 10 on the primitive railroads of that period and rose to attain the dis-

tingtion of constructing America's first transcontinental line, the Union Pacific.

My early years were spent on Jennings Place and I got my first schooling in the district school on the farm's border. When I was 10, the family decided to spend the two succeeding winters on Juniata Farm here in Manhattan, which my father had unexpectedly acquired and with which my mother had fallen in love at first sight. This property the General subsequently transferred to me, dating the deed as of my 21st birthday.

After living in Adrian, Mich., for a year while Father built a branch of the Wabash into Detroit, we returned to Painesville for five years of public school for me, and in the fall of '86 I entered Princeton. Upon my graduation four years later I enrolled in the Columbia University law school and in 1897 married Mary Olivia Thornburg, the daughter of Major T. T. Thornburg, an officer in the regular army. We went to San Jose, Costa Rica, where the General had been solicited by members of a syndicate to engage in the venture of building a railroad to the Pacific. It took six years to build 60 stubborn miles of railroad, our most costly disasters arising from Nature's wild caprices and from illness. During our sojourn in the country its political tranquillity was disturbed by three brief revolutions and one

full-fledged war with Nicaragua. It was in Costa Rica that our first child, a daughter, was born. In August, 1903, we finished the work and regretfully said goodbye to the little country and the many friends we had made there.

The next few years my business obligations were in connection with the operation of my interests on Juniata Farm and another, the Unawee Ranch, located in Colorado near the Utah border. Our daughter Frances was born in 1907 and the next fall we rented a house in Colorado Springs. The following year our son Jack was born in Washington. After that I went to the SMS Ranch in west Texas to lay in a supply of calves for Juniata and the Unawee. It was the week of the American Royal Live Stock Show in Kansas City and I was exhibiting there for the first time in the carlot class. For this debut my load won the blue and purple cards denoting first in class as well as breed championship. Since then I have shown continuously—and won my share—in all the principal carlot shows in America from Baltimore to Los Angeles. We took up, next fall, our permanent residence in Colorado Springs, because it was about halfway between the Kansas farm and the Colorado ranch. There we stayed for nearly nine years.

It was while living in the Springs that I decided to try to produce a horse of the kind that most appealed to me. In 1910 I found in a market paper, published by Clay, Robinson & Company,

**"Next time you'll know, Junior—**

**CUTTER BLACKLEGOL**  
is your best protection  
against blackleg!"

Blacklegol is our  
best protection  
against blackleg

Blacklegol is our  
best protection

There's no sense in taking blackleg losses for granted—when one shot of Blacklegol protects for life! It's aluminum hydroxide adsorbed, acts like small repeated doses of other vaccines. For peak protection, insist on Blacklegol!

**BLACKLEGOL'S RECORD**

Since its introduction in 1934, we have been able to confirm less than one loss per million calves immunized with Blacklegol.

CUTTER LABORATORIES

*W. K. Cutter*  
President

Don't Risk Losses... LET'S WIN THE FOOD BATTLE!

**CUTTER Laboratories • Berkeley, Calif. • Since 1897**



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the picture of a horse that completely filled my eye. He was a Quarter-Horse, Brown Jug, bred by William Anson, Cristobal, Tex. I at once opened a correspondence with Mr. Anson. I found him an English gentleman, a Texas rancher, a sound horseman of deep knowledge and wide experience. I later bought Concho Colonel, a seven-year-old brother of Brown Jug for \$500 from him. This horse, I realized as soon as he arrived, was at last my kind of horse. I bought 11 mares of Charley Walker and sent them with "The Colonel" to Unawweep. Balleymooney, the Colonel's successor by selection, proved a worthy one. He sired, in his final season, five of the most noted Quarter-Horse stallions now living. Concho Colonel lived 14 years in the Unawweep and produced over 100 foals. The reams I have written in praise of these horses have had, perhaps, some part in stimulating an interest in them which, three years ago, led to the organization of the now flourishing American Quarter-Horse Association.

After nine years in Colorado Springs, we moved to Juniata Farm in 1915. With the declaration of World War I, I enrolled in the division of volunteers which Colonel Roosevelt was then organizing. Though past my 49th birthday, I was admitted to a training battery at Fort Sheridan and was commissioned a captain of field artillery. With the end of the war I returned to America in January of 1919 and at once we resumed the even tenor of our lives at Manhattan.

In the time just preceding the war I had stepped up the production of Juniata Farm and had earned some reputation as a maker of beef and pork on the hoof. In my absence the farm had prospered under Olivia's direction, with the advice and assistance of our good friend Wilber Cochel, who at that time headed the animal husbandry department of Kansas State College. Now I became quite absorbed in my business. Carlots of steers, fattened on Juniata, and calves dropped there, have since won prizes in the principal stock shows of the country.

Juniata has recently occupied a large share of my time and interest. Nature has doled out to it, season by season, such fortune as her varying moods decree. Several of the men who live and work on it have been with me a long time. My foreman, now well over 50, has worked for me all his life; his brother-in-law, 20 years. Others have similar records. We all share profits and work together harmoniously and with mutual respect.

I lost my wife in 1942 after a long illness. Since then I have lived in our home alone, save for my old Sealyham, Taffy.

About my cattle operations—Juniata Farm consists of 705 acres of arable bottom land and 2,050 acres of Bluestem Hills. For a good many years I have run a small herd of Hereford cows—about half of them registered. I usually raise a few over 200 calves annually. All my bulls I buy from my son Jack, who

raises them on his Colorado ranch. These calves I exhibit in carlots as feeders at the Ak-Sar-Ben, the Royal, the International and the Western National. They bring a premium in the show auctions. Also their prize money helps.

I also make a practice of feeding annually a load of high-class calves which I buy from some well-known brand. These I full feed in dry lot, exhibit in fat classes and sell through the show auctions. In the past I have fed many Matadors.

My profits or losses are gauged entirely by the vagaries of Nature. If we make a corn crop we have a profit. Otherwise, not. The profits I share with my men. From a sociological viewpoint, at least, I think the place is successful.

That's about the extent of it. But I can't quit without rejoicing over the fine time I've had on my journey.

#### COLD STORAGE MINE

Ten to 12 cars, marking the initial shipments of food to be stored in the Atchison, Kan., mine which has been converted into a huge cold storage warehouse, were to start moving into storage the beginning of September. The new facilities, converted into a cold-storage unit by WFA as a means of easing the strain on cooler storage space, will provide accommodations for a wide variety of agricultural products, particularly from the Midwest and Far West.

## IF YOU'RE SHIPPING TOMORROW ... DON'T VACCINATE TODAY!

**"You may do more harm  
than good," say Cutter experts  
in disease control**

"What's the big idea?" you may be asking. "We thought Cutter Pelmenal is just the thing to prevent losses from Shipping Fever."

You're right—but remember this: no matter what vaccine you use, even Cutter Pelmenal, no animal can work up an immunity to Shipping Fever over night. It takes a full week for the vaccine to get in its good work. Immediately following injection of

anything but serum, resistance may be actually lowered rather than raised.

Many leading stockmen will tell you that the most sensible plan is to vaccinate with Cutter Pelmenal a full week before loading. They specify "Pelmanal" because it is aluminum hydroxide adsorbed—which means that it's held in the animal's tissues and released slowly. One dose of Pelmenal is the equivalent of small repeated doses of ordinary vaccines.

Use Pelmenal—the double-barreled injection against Shipping Fever and related diseases. But give your animals its full benefit—give it at least a week to work!

If not available locally, write for name of nearest supplier. Address any Cutter branch office . . .  
Los Angeles • Seattle • Ft. Worth • San Antonio • Denver • Calgary • Regina • Vancouver • Winnipeg

## The Future of Quick-Frozen Foods

A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF information has appeared recently on the subject of frozen packaged foods and meats. According to an article in the National Provisioner, Frozen Food Centers, Inc., of New York City have set in motion the wheels that will eventually lead to a chain of self-service stores dealing exclusively in frozen foods. These stores, it is stated, will represent "an overlapping of the locker plant into the retail field. . . . Not only will customers be able to purchase meats, fish, poultry, fruits and vegetables at retail, but they will be given an opportunity to rent 250-pound capacity frozen lockers;" tentative plans call for 50 such lockers to be made available in each store. Customers can there buy wholesale meat cuts and pay a fee to have them fabricated and stored. Translucent show cases held at low temperatures will be arranged in the retail divisions so that the customer can inspect and reach packages easily. Frozen Food Centers predict that their merchandising policies will save the consumer at least 20 per cent of his present food costs, and that with the expansion of the chain further savings can be relayed to the customers. All items, including frozen cooked dishes and even complete meals, will be pre-packaged. Chief delay in

erecting the plants at present arises from the wartime difficulty of obtaining necessary materials.

It is anticipated that locker plant operators will sell, process, package and retail frozen meats on a large scale after the war. F. F. Duggan, manager of the refrigerator sales division of the Hotpoint company, indicates that the future of frozen foods must be considered as closely tied to the home freezer. He states that "neither the food processor of national brands nor the retailer will gain a mass market until homes are equipped with home freezers."

A release by General Foods Corporation forecasts a pack of over a half billion pounds of quick-frozen food this year, to set a new world record and top the 1943 output by about 15 per cent. He estimates that approximately 85 per cent of this food will become available for civilian consumption in the nation. The half-billion-pound pack is equal to some two billion individual servings. Future of the quick-frozen food industry is regarded generally with a high optimism. At the present time 75 varieties of such foods, consisting of meats, poultry, fruits, sea-foods and vegetables, are being marketed.

The United States now show a total of 5,282 frozen food locker plants, with

at least one such plant in each state, according to K. F. Warner, extension meat specialist of USDA and WFA. Iowa leads, with 580 locker plants; the average number per state is about 110. The storage space provided by the freezer lockers is being used to capacity, largely by families growing most of their wartime food supplies. The figures are made available following the seventh annual counting of such locker plants by state extension services, and this year's total is over four times as great as that of the first year.

## BOW-WOWS

OPA has come up with another of its amazing "clarifications"—this latest one treating of what constitutes a fair price for a pair of ladies' shoes with bows:

"The maximum price for a sale by a manufacturer is his established maximum price for the shoes with the old bow, if the current cost of the new bow is equal to or more than the current cost of the replaced bow.

"If the current cost of the new bow is less than the current cost of the replaced bow, his maximum price is his established maximum price for the shoe with the old bow having a current cost next lower to the current cost of the new bow," etc.

About the best thing we can suggest to the ladies is just to wear shoes without bows for the time being.

## MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS AT PRIVATE TREATY

On October 10, the day following WHR's sale, we will again offer, and continuing until all are sold, 70 bulls, 18 months of age, well developed but not too fat. Many suitable for registered herds, so will make really good range bulls for the progressive cattlemen who read the PRODUCER. All but the top pen priced at very popular prices; the tops reasonable, quality, breeding, and individuality considered.

The animals are classed in four price classes, insuring a uniform set of bulls at moderate prices.

Also will sell 100 females—the same breeding and quality as the bulls—including heifers of the same age, bred two's, and cows with calves at foot and rebred. Would consider selling our entire yearling heifer crop, as we are long on cattle.

We have two herd bulls of WHR breeding—one by Star Domino 6th and out of a Double Domino 5th cow; the other, their top selling bull at Denver in 1942 by their famous Princeps Mixer and out of a Super Superior 3rd cow, second dam by Prince Domino C. Two other herd bulls are Kimberling's best of two crops—Real Prince 41st, by Real Prince Domino 24th, and out of Fern Domino 1st, their best daughter of Onward Domino, which has done us a wonderful job; we are now using 5 of his sons, and 80 of his top daughters, and still mate a few to the 41st. The other Kimberling bull is Onward Vagabond 1st,

their top bull in the Denver sale in 1944—a very fine bull with the best build and breeding that bidders forced us to pay \$5,150 to own when only 12 months of age—just another step in our improvement plans.

Our 206 breeding cows are mostly granddaughters of Prince Domino and Beau Aster. Each has been raised by us, each has been selected by us as a top heifer, the best looking heifer from the best cow families, and we have 201 calves at foot now from them. One calf was lost at birth; the other dries had calves as two-year-olds, so carried over. We would like to show you every one of these calves! No nurse cows are used or needed. Herefords with ability to produce and raise good calves.

These cattle have paid for themselves and our 8,000-acre ranch in 19 years. They will do well for you. Write for our annual letter out Oct. 1.

Price discounts for quantities, with the regular guarantees. We'll meet any train.

**Visit our ranch 16 miles north of Alliance, Neb., on Hiway 19, then 7 miles east on Hiway 87.  
Females sell at any time; bulls at any time beginning Oct. 10**

## F. E. MESSERSMITH and SONS, ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA

"Our cattle build the beef where the highest priced cuts of meat grow."



## MEETING NOTES

A resolution of the California Farm Bureau opposing acreage restrictions under the Central Valleys Project has the endorsement of the board of directors of the California Cattlemen's Association. Another resolution adopted by the board urged Congress to act against further federal acquisition of land and to oppose granting to railroads of air transport, motor vehicle, water or pipeline rights. Also recommended was congressional consideration in the matter of giving preference to former owners or their successors in interest when publicly held lands are returned to private ownership.

The Arizona Wool Growers' Association, in annual convention for the 58th year at Phoenix, re-elected for full roster of its officers for another term. The list includes Robert R. Lockett of Flagstaff and Phoenix, president; Ramon Aso of Flagstaff and Phoenix, Fred S. Porter of Phoenix and Leonard Sawyer of Phoenix and Winslow, vice-presidents; H. B. Embach, secretary; Charles and Calvin Blaine of Phoenix, traffic managers.

These names made news at an election held by the Washington County Stockgrowers' Association in Akron, Colo.: Perl T. Barnhouse, president; S. B. Lewis, secretary-treasurer; O. E. Higga-

son, O. J. Grace, Henry Stuckey, Will Cossey, John Holtorf, Fred Fassler, E. W. Hulburd and Dan Alt, directors.

The Texas Angora Goat Raisers' Association is seeking collection of 10 cents on each bag to be used for the promotion of mohair in an endeavor to campaign against the inroads of synthetic materials into the mohair industry.

Newly named officers of the Texas Livestock Association, following the annual meeting of that organization at Lufkin, Tex., include H. L. Taylor of Groveton, succeeding E. M. Decker, Jr., of Alto; John R. Alford of Henderson, vice-president; W. R. Beaumier of Lufkin, secretary-treasurer. Plans are being formulated for a cattle sale under auspices of the East Texas Hereford breeders.

Members of the Santa Clara County Cattlemen's Association in California took steps at a recent meeting to curb the increased activities of predatory animals in that section of the country. Through the cooperative efforts of the county board of supervisors it was determined that assistance could be secured by agreement between the county and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Accordingly, the board of supervisors voted \$2,000 to obtain the services of a coyote catcher from the Wildlife Service, and he is being stationed at Morgan Hill.

## Government Reports on Phosphorus Deficiency

IN THE GULF COAST REGION AND other parts of the South where the soil and vegetation are deficient in phosphorus, the feeding of small amounts of this mineral to cattle is now known to increase beef production. Benefits include larger and more regular calf crops and more rapid and economical gains.

The department's research leading to this knowledge dates back to 1931, when W. H. Black of the Bureau of Animal Industry studied the beef-cattle industry in the Union of South Africa, where much of the land is deficient in phosphorus. He observed that cattle in such areas often received a supplemental feeding of bonemeal. He noted the high fertility of the cows, as indicated by the large number of calves. The cattle were in good flesh, with evidence of good bone development. He also noted that the South African veld resembled range areas in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico.

On his return to the United States, Mr. Black made plans to determine whether the feeding of phosphorus or other minerals would be beneficial here under similar conditions. Work conducted by the Texas, New Mexico and other state experiment stations, before or about that time, supported the likelihood of such benefits. In 1937 the BAI began a study of the problem in cooperation with the Texas station and the



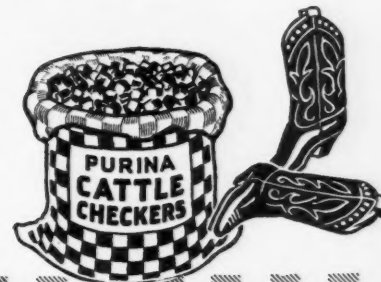
TWO Western Purina Mills are steaming ahead full blast to help out in this critical situation. Many carloads of all-round Cattle Checkers are rushing to those ranges where they will do the most good. This combination of proteins, minerals and other food ingredients will help condition cows with heat and energy. And they'll help you raise big, husky calves with the strength and vigor to winter in first class shape. Don't wait until transportation conditions may become more difficult. For prompt delivery, book your order now. See your friendly Purina Dealer.

## FACING A FEED SHORTAGE?

Let CATTLE CHECKERS  
Carry You Through  
**PURINA MILLS**

Denver, Colorado

Pocatello, Idaho



# KANSAS CITY LIVESTOCK MARKET

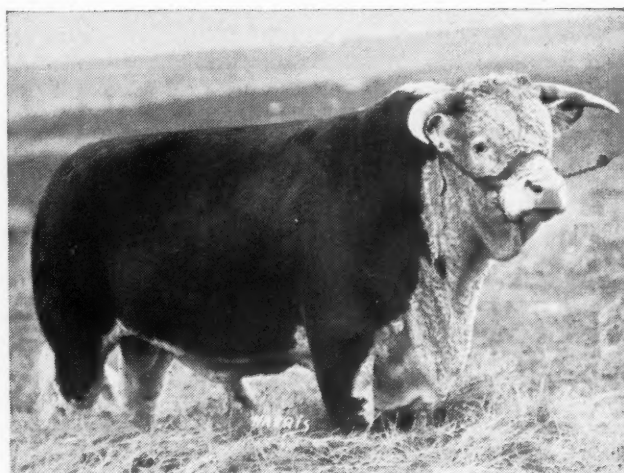
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**Facilities and Organization  
That Will Boost the Net Proceeds  
for the Sale of Your Livestock**



# KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS CO.

## 50 OF OUR BEST BULLS and 10 DANDY HEIFERS



WHR Neptune Domino  
Nearly half of the offering is sired by this great bull

**You will find these cattle worthy of your  
consideration.**

## Triple U Hereford Ranch

L. R. Houck, Manager

Gettysburg, South Dakota

**WRITE FOR CATALOG**

**Sell in Our  
Annual  
Sale**

**Oct. 17**

**STRONG WHR  
BREEDING**

King Ranch of that state. Analysis of forage samples as well as blood samples from cattle of the area showed phosphorus deficiencies, but supplies of other important minerals were apparently adequate. In experiments to determine what benefits might be derived from a phosphorus supplement, four groups of young cows were fed on the range. One group received no supplement. The other three received, respectively, disodium phosphate, bonemeal and bonemeal with small quantities of other minerals, by hand-dosing six times a week. Most of them received 6.5 grams of phosphorus per head daily, but lactating cows got about twice as much.

Analyses of records for two calving seasons showed that 85 per cent of the cows receiving a phosphorus supplement produced calves, as compared with 64 per cent for the other cows. Calves from the supplement-fed cows averaged 69 pounds more at weaning and 126 pounds more at 18 months of age than the others. After deduction of the cost of the supplement, the value of the weaned calves averaged \$5.78 more. In further tests phosphorus was supplied (1) in the form of bonemeal placed in self-feeders, (2) by dissolving disodium phosphate in the drinking water and (3) by applying a superphosphate fertilizer to the pasture. All methods were satisfactory, the last giving best results.—W. H. Black, senior animal husbandman, and D. S. Burch, information specialist, Bureau of Animal Industry.

### THE Secretary Reports BY F. E. M.

The program for promoting the sale of utility beef is going better than had been thought possible. Some retailers report inability to get as much as they want. It now seems quite likely that we will get through the fall shipping season without the chaotic market conditions which have been so freely predicted earlier in the season.

\* \* \*

Congress has spent a week or two debating whether the job of disposing of surplus property should be left to a single administrator, a board of three or a considerably larger number. Final compromise is a board of three. Inasmuch as it has been predicted that there will be something like 100 billion dollars worth of property to sell, and that we may only realize something like 15 billion dollars out of it, if handled in a fashion so as not to disrupt domestic economy, it would seem that 'most anybody could do the job that well.

\* \* \*

The writer never has been a believer in miracles, but if the current corn crop is anywhere near as good as the government reported it Sept. 1, it comes close to being a miracle, in view of widespread reports of drought throughout the summer. It is now estimated the crop will

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



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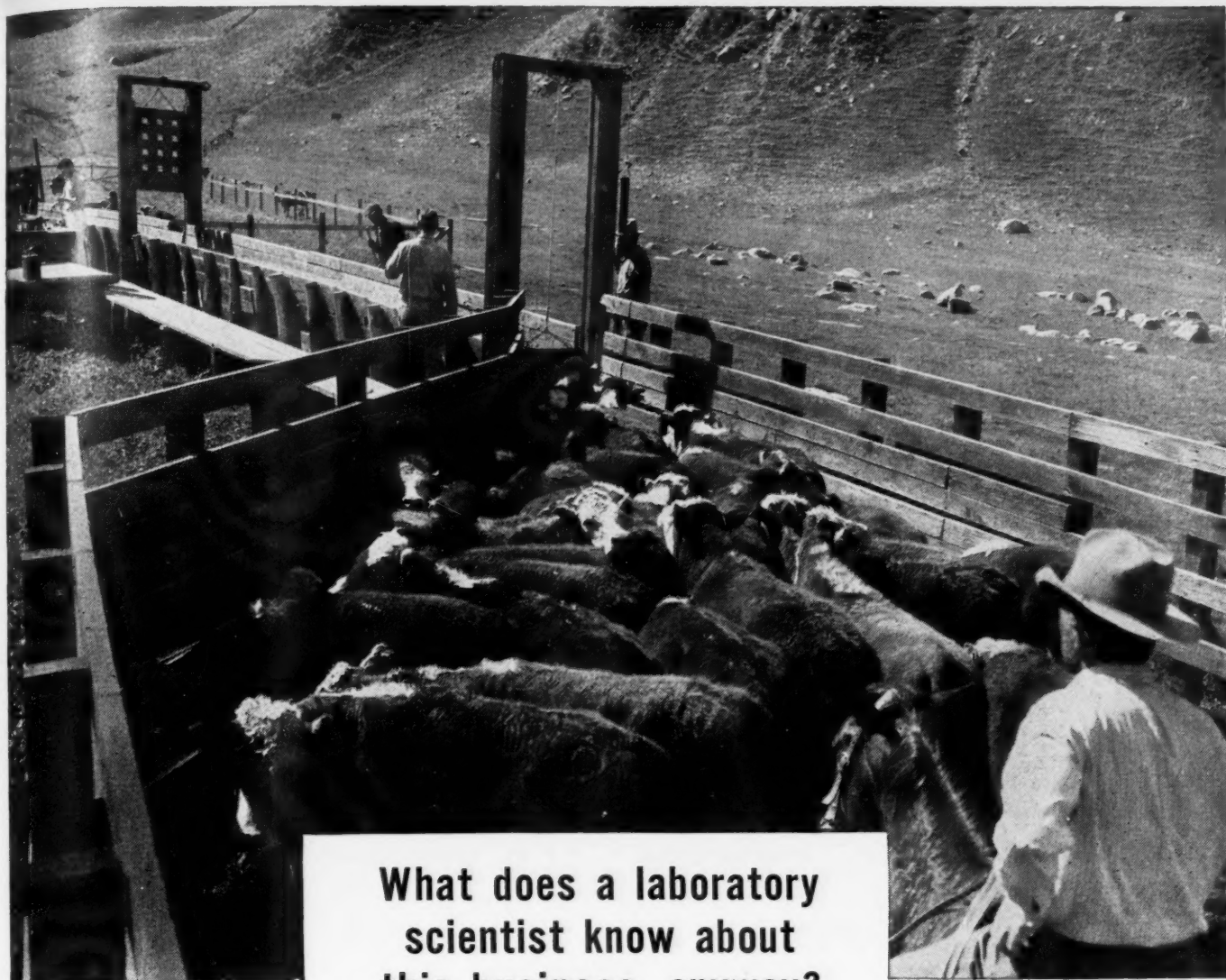
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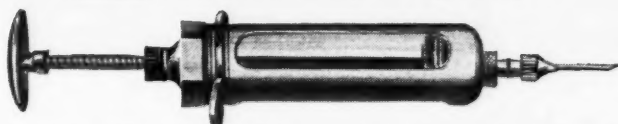
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DUCER



## What does a laboratory scientist know about this business, anyway?



**T**HIS is *your* business—mighty serious business to you cattle-  
men, too! And sometimes you may wonder what a bunch  
of white-coated scientists know about it.

If you had the time to visit Cutter Laboratories, you'd find  
out fast! It wouldn't take you five minutes to discover that Cutter  
scientists feel as great a responsibility toward protecting the  
health of your livestock as protecting *humans* from disease.

Take the case of blackleg, for example —

Back before the turn of the century, there was no way to stop  
blackleg. And man, what a killer! France had blackleg trouble,  
too—until three French scientists found the  
cause, and a vaccine that would prevent it.  
*Cutter wasted no time in bringing that vac-  
cine to America!*

But that was only the beginning! Our  
scientists went to work *improving* the vac-  
cine—and they used the *range* for a testing  
ground. Year after year brought the gradual

October, 1944

development of better, more potent products. Eventually, this  
patient research resulted in a product which left no room for  
further improvement.

*This product is Blacklegol, the Cutter vaccine that protects  
your animals for life in only one shot!\**

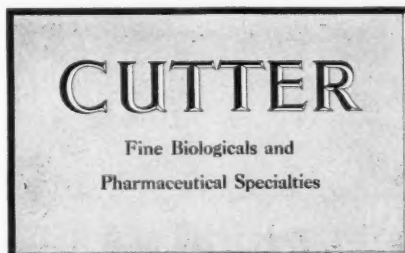
There's a story like this one behind almost every livestock  
biological Cutter produces. Cutter scientists *originated* many of  
the vaccines and serums now used generally—saving millions  
of dollars for Western stockmen.

That's why, when you insist on Cutter today, you can be sure  
of this: you're getting the best that science  
can produce. *Cutter products do a job!*

CUTTER LABORATORIES,  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

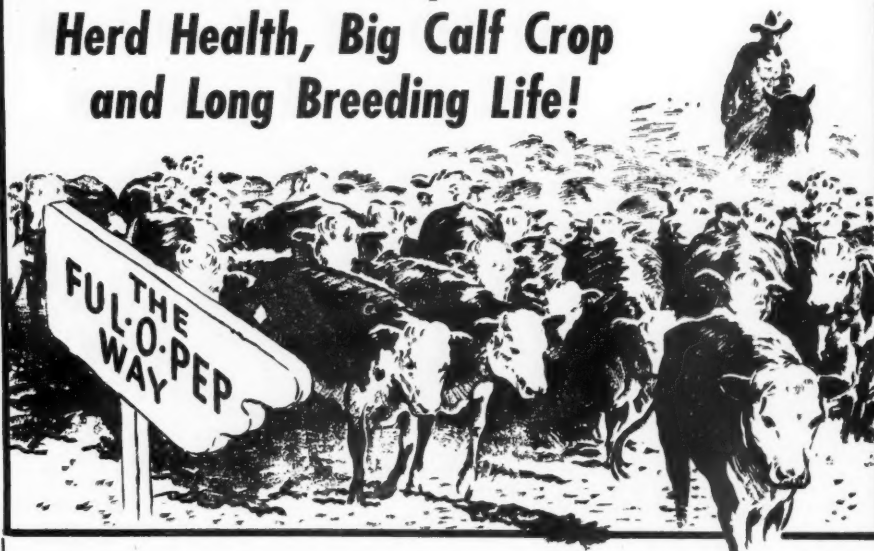
*\*Blacklegol's record:*

*Since its introduction in 1934, we have been able  
to confirm less than one loss per million calves  
immunized with Blacklegol.*



# NEW DEVELOPEMENTS IN CATTLE NUTRITION

**Point the Way to  
Herd Health, Big Calf Crop  
and Long Breeding Life!**



**Vitamin Benefits Long Lacking in Cattle Feeds Now Richly  
Provided in Vitamin-ized Ful-O-Pep Cubes**

- ✓ Nutrition of beef cattle for years has lagged behind breeding in providing the nutrients that today's beef animals need.
- ✓ Too much faith was placed in range grasses and roughages which have steadily gone down in food value due to soil depletion, heavy grazing and excessive cropping.
- ✓ Realizing this need, the Quaker Oats Company has introduced a great new idea in cattle feeds... Ful-O-Pep Range Breeder Cubes... fortified with the vitamin goodness of fresh, young, green cereal grasses.



**WHO KNOWS** the thousands of cows unable to breed, the countless numbers of still-born and sickly calves, the lack of bloom and finish in show herds... all because cattle nutrition for years has lagged behind breeding in providing the nutrients that today's beef animals need. Yes, breeding has made tremendous progress, but nutrition has failed to keep pace.

**REALIZING THIS NEED**, Ful-O-Pep introduced a great new idea in cattle feeds... Ful-O-Pep Range Breeder Cubes... fortified with the vitamin goodness of fresh young green cereal grasses, plus other vitamin-rich sources. During the three years that this new feed has been on the market, cattlemen report amazing results in improved herd health, ability to breed, long calving life, and sound rugged growth in young stock.

**FUL-O-PEP RANGE BREEDER CUBES** give such outstanding results because they are built on an oats base, and oats you know, is Nature's prize grain for sound growth and development. Then they are fortified with the vitamin

goodness of fresh young green cereal grasses, plus other rich sources of proteins, vitamins and organic salts.

**SEE YOUR FUL-O-PEP DEALER** today for more information.

## FREE BOOK on Cattle Nutrition

Just off the press. Contains valuable chapters on feeding range cattle, breeding herds and show stock. Tells how to replace nurse cows and raise good calves with less milk. Write today for your free copy.



Dept. J-63

**THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, DEPT. J-63, CHICAGO 4, ILL.**

exceed three billion bushels and, if September weather favors the maturity of the crop, it is quite possible that the final report will make this the biggest crop ever produced, even greater than 1942. For the three-year period 1942, 1943 and 1944, the crop each year has exceeded three billion bushels, the first time in the history of the country that we have reached that point.

\* \* \*

How much beef does Uncle Sam want next winter and spring? The current short crop is due to the insistence of OPA that producers and feeders must operate under beef ceilings established in December, 1942, and will grant no adjustment for the sharpening increased costs since that time. We have all the makings—the most cattle ever and probably the biggest corn crop ever. It's up to OPA.

\* \* \*

**Holding the Line:** OPA pretends to have held the line on beef as suggested in the foregoing paragraph. Actually, a substantial part of the beef that goes into civilian trade is sold at black market prices. The unions are right when they say costs of living have advanced more than statistical averages show. It would be far better for OPA to increase beef ceilings to a fair level, get greater production and have a chance to stamp out the black market.

\* \* \*

Stocker and feeder cattle movement into the Corn Belt has been fairly encouraging but nothing to shout about. The reasons for same are shown above. For the first two months of the current season (July and August) the movement into the Corn Belt is greater than in 1943 or 1941, but smaller than in 1942 or 1940.

\* \* \*

**A Civilian Prayer:** We pray Thee, Oh Lord! First, that the war may soon end, and then that there will quickly disappear from the current scene:

Tired waitresses, who do not care whether they spill the coffee or not;

Bored clerks who debate with themselves whether to bother to wait on you;

Suave hotel room clerks who automatically say, "Yes, we'll have a room some time, but now we'll check your baggage;"

Pullman conductors who, in the emergency of a hurried trip without reservations, cannot find any vacant space on the train until the ancient ceremony of the crossing of the palm has been honored;

Taxicab drivers who are not sure whether they desire to go in the same direction you do; etc. Amen.

\* \* \*

There are current signs that people are getting ready for the end of the war. Many shifts of employment from wartime jobs to peacetime jobs are taking place. It is reported by some of the retail stores that shoppers are really beginning to "shop" again. That's a good sign.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## Washington Notes

**Beef Supply Problem.**—The committee of 12 created in Chicago at a conference of producers, packers and retailers called by the American National Live Stock Association was in Washington again in September to talk to federal officials about the beef supply situation. The supply of beef is inadequate, the range-to-feedlot outlet is unreliable, the relationship between cattle and beef prices is inequitable, retailers have difficulty getting legitimate supplies and the black market in beef is growing, the committee said in a statement recommending increased beef ceilings to relieve slaughter difficulties and guarantee an intelligent feeding program. The only alternative to this, said the committee, is a subsidy to the slaughterer or feeder, although the committee considered subsidies basically unsound. The industry, it said, is not on a sound basis when the beef division must rely on the earnings of other divisions to continue in business and when live animal prices are justified on this false premise and on illegal black market operations.

**Members.**—Producer members of the 12-man committee are A. D. Brownfield, Deming, N. M., American National Live Stock Association president; A. K. Mitchell, Bell Ranch, N. M.; Joe B. Finley, Encinal, Tex., and N. K. Carnes, of the Central Cooperatives, So. St. Paul, Minn. Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National was in Washington with the group.

**Utility Beef Program.**—The committee reported to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones that the program for the sale of utility beef, which was mapped at the original conference called by the American National in early August, is making fine progress. Packers, the National Live Stock and Meat Board, and retailers are cooperating to move the lean product. The committee also inquired as to the administrator's plans for rationing after conclusion of the European war, suggesting that "the program should be so flexible as to insure that there are no obstacles in the way of moving quickly into consumptive channels any surpluses of beef or beef products which may develop."

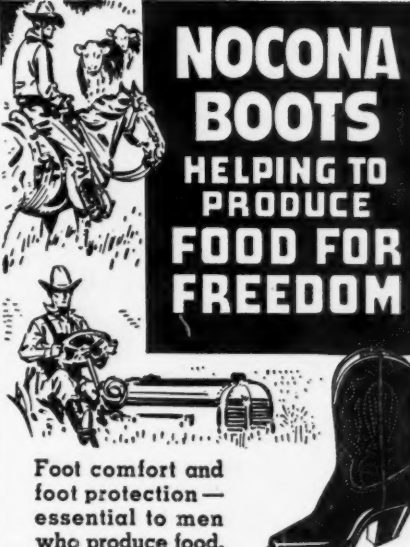
**Trucks.**—The farm transportation problem which has become steadily more critical as the war continued has received scattered relief through the disposal program for surplus army trucks, but the number of trucks released has not been sufficient to make any major improvement in the problem. A recent check-up shows that 13,387 surplus army trucks have been sold since the beginning of the disposal program. Many of these trucks have gone to agriculture.

**Protein.**—Further to expand production of protein pellets which are in heavy demand by livestock producers, WFA has extended quota exemption of protein meals used in the manufacture of range pellets and cubes, in effect for the quarter beginning July 1 to the quarter beginning Oct. 1. This exemption provides that protein meals in excess of the average used for the same purpose during the corresponding quarters of 1942 and 1943 will not be charged against the maximum total use permitted during the year if the meals are used in the manufacture of cubes and pellets, containing not less than 30 per cent protein, for range feeding of cattle or sheep. The American National urged such action last month and asked co-operation of the feed manufacturers in providing protein for the range country.

**War Property Disposal.**—The war property disposal program carries, in the House and Senate conference compromise, provisions with respect to agriculture that in the sale of army camp land priority be given the original owner to repurchase the original tract at original selling price, adjusted for improvements or damages. If not exercised, the priority goes to the original owner's tenant; then to a veteran, and finally the land would be disposed of at public or negotiated sale in family-sized units. Farm products must not be disposed of at lower price or in larger quantities than the limitations on the CCC provide, nor at less than current market prices, whichever is higher, except for export. Re-importation of exported surpluses is prohibited; dumping that would depress markets is forbidden. Farmers have priority in the purchase of trucks and machinery suitable for their use.

**Miscellaneous.**—Coal and wood heating stoves will become ration free on Oct. 15. Oil and gas stoves will continue on the ration list. . . . About a half billion board feet of lumber have been made available by WPB to farmers and others. . . . Considerable improvement is expected now in the acute supply situation in heavy duty tires. . . . The WPB has temporarily removed the ban on the sale of ammunition to hunters and others. . . . Most controls over production and distribution of farm machinery are expected to be lifted by next summer. . . . Representatives of the oil industry in the office of Petroleum Administrator for War believe that cessation of the war in Europe may allow more gasoline for civilians.

**Surplus.**—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes has estimated that about 8,000,000 tons of food could be released from reserves at the end of the European war. Combined food requirements for the occupational forces of the United States and relief were placed at 3,900,000 tons for the first six months of 1945.



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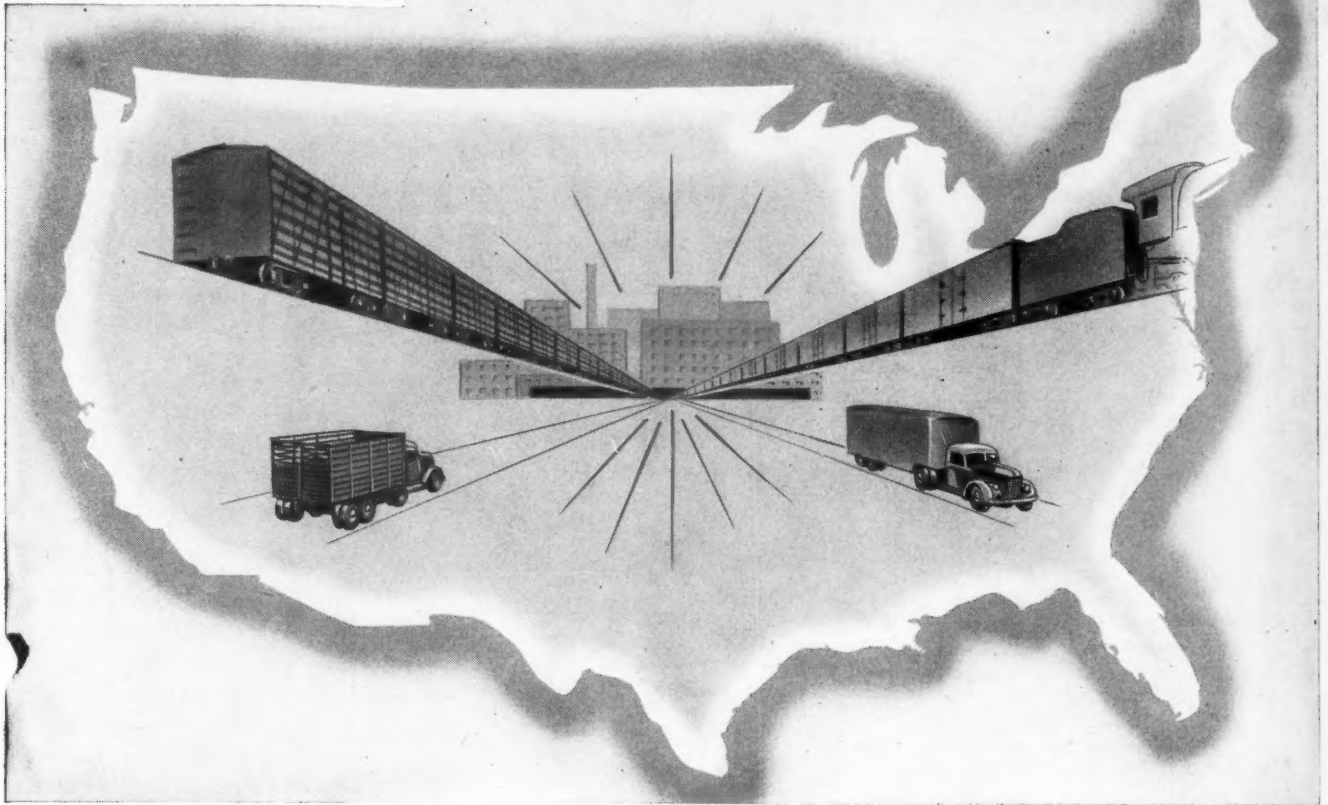
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**SADDLERY & MERC. CO.**

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Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Boots  
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Established 1885

NUMBER SIX

of a series of messages devoted to the welfare of the Live Stock and Meat Industry.



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From the ranges and farms, where livestock is produced, to the consuming centers of America is an average distance of more than a thousand miles. Transportation plays a vital and dramatic role in bridging this gap and bringing fresh meats to America's dinner tables.

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To meet the needs of a fighting nation,

meat production has surpassed all previous records. The movement of this record volume of livestock and processed meats is being accomplished despite the heavy movement of troops, munitions and other matériel of war.

The successful accomplishment of this task is a tribute to America's mighty transportation system, which has successfully met the ever increasing demands of war.

It foreshadows even more speedy and efficient service in the days to come.

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## In Three States On the Ohio River

By DAVID I. DAY

THE LAST DAYS OF AUGUST I spent in southern Ohio, all directions from Chillicothe. The old historic counties of Ross, Highland, Pickaway and Pike about 100 years ago comprised one of the famous Shorthorn districts of our country.

That was before the days of Scotch Shorthorns; the old English type, like the Milking Shorthorns of today, were in high favor. Indeed, they were about all the cattle there were then, used for meat, milk and motive power, being the heyday of ox teaming. I learned that two Ohio governors living in that locality were prominent in Shorthorn breeding operations at that early day.

One was Gov. Allen Trimble, born in Virginia, reared near the present city of Lexington, Ky., who lived to a ripe old age in Highland County—a great farmer and livestock man. Gov. MacArthur was a brigadier general in the war of 1812 and lived on his farm called Fruit Hill. He was a wealthy man and loved cattle and other livestock. The folks in the Buckeye State certainly venerate these pioneers in livestock improvement and keep their memory green. Renick State Park near Chillicothe is in honor of Felix Renick, the great cattleman of a century ago.

Quite a good many cattle are on feed now and many are moving marketward in fair flesh. The drought this summer made grass fattening very slow business and quite a few resorted to more grain than had been intended. The profits may be rather slim on some shipments. It was observable that on many hill pastures where the English Shorthorns grazed back in the period of MacArthur, Trimble, Renick and their contemporaries are to be seen today excellent western whiteface cattle and many native cattle of the same sort.

Up to Labor Day I was on the south side of the Ohio River crossing at Cincinnati into Covington. Cattlemen in Ohio are usually hogmen, too, and many informed me that pioneer greatness there was not limited to the bovine kind. The Poland China hog was developed there. When I entered Kentucky, telling of what I had heard, the first farmer I called upon obliged me with the information that in his county was developed the old Thin Rind hog, now known over the country as Hampshires.

As we proceeded along U. S. 42 into Louisville with several pleasant side

trips, three calls were made. On the 180-acre farm of a man named Willhoit, I found some recently purchased whiteface steer calves which originated, he thought, in Nebraska. They were very excellent. His plan is to feed them on fall pasture with some legume hay if they will eat it and so continue until Christmas. After that date, in addition to alfalfa hay, they will receive a daily feed of shelled corn in severe weather.

"If all goes well, I will have Balboa ry pasture for them a full month before

the bluegrass pasture will be ready," he told me. "I plan to have a 20-acre field of oats which will be grazed some but not too much as I wish to thresh the grain later. The bluegrass will hold them down until August when there will be sudan grass. By that time they should be ready for a 30 to 40 day grain feeding in a drylot and then go to market."

Mr. Willhoit said he had always raised a few beef cattle but at one time was more interested in dairy animals. He has a dream of ranching in southern



David I. Day

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Selling live stock on consignment and making purchases for customers only on orders. Please advise us what you plan to ship this season that we may be of assistance in finding an outlet for your offerings. For market information write our nearest office.

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Valentine, Nebraska

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Judging will be held November 13 in afternoon  
W. W. DERRICK, Judge

## 60 BULLS :: 10 HEIFERS

Consigned by old established breeders of this organization.  
Unusual high quality predominates in this offering

Col. A. W. Thompson  
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MERRIMAN, NEBRASKA

Kentucky, producing feeder calves for himself and his friends. If a suitable set-up cannot be found in the Kentucky highlands he said parts of Missouri would suit him. Like many another dream, however, it may not be realized. As he said wistfully: "The years simply roll by faster than I can count them. Before I realize it I'm going to be classed as an old man."

On the Wendell Carson farm, just a few nondescripts were left. His cattle had gone to market. He is preparing to buy feeder calves a little later than usual due to some fence repair work necessary. His help is all gone. At 60, he is trying to do the work on 159 acres of ground. He had just listened to a Dewey speech on the radio and wished to talk more about politics than about cattle. He feeds all sorts of roughage, plenty of ear corn, some oats. After the war he said he would like to go back to his old number of 150 cattle fattened out each year.

At Louisville, we crossed into Indiana and proceeded northward to Columbus through some of the driest country in the Corn Belt this summer. We drove through a rain but it was too late to do a great deal of good. There is a widespread interest there in building modern dammed ponds. Water is the limiting factor there. In some communities, a drought has hit every summer since 1934. Unless there is a big modern clean pond on nearly all farms, there can be no decided increase there in beef cattle production. There is lots of grass on the hills a good part of the year despite dry weather but beef cattle drink too much for farmers who have to hire water haulers about four months each year.

"Gains Made by Cattle on Summer Range in Northern Utah" is the title of a 24-page illustrated booklet by L. A. Stoddart, issued by the agricultural experiment station, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan.

## MARKETS

### Story of the Markets

By H. W. FRENCH

#### RECORD CALF

slaughter and record or near-record cattle kills for this season of the year have done much to help the cattle producers who have been moving holdings to market at a rapid pace. Slaughterers to date have not reported any congestion, although it has been necessary at times to keep the killing gangs working on Sunday. Continued liberal receipts are expected, and outside of a few markets the run will be mostly rangers.

So far cows and stockers and feeders have predominated, and with the increase in such offerings has come a greater demand. Jewish holidays around mid-September had a bearish influence on strictly good and choice grain-fed cattle, particularly at Chicago where the eastern shipping demand suddenly diminished following a long period of active buying of long-fed offerings.

Comparatively high prices attracted many strictly good and choice grain-fed steers and yearlings to Chicago the second week of September, and the market softened, with prices 25 to mostly 50 cents under the previous week and around 75 cents to \$1 below two weeks earlier. While this drop was being enforced, the market for common and medium grades held steady to 25 cents lower, narrowing the price range for the first time in weeks.



H. W. French

Choice and prime steers at Chicago at the start of September made up 22 per cent of the beef steers offered against 33.7 per cent at the same time last year. The good grade at 55.6 per cent compared with 47.2 per cent a year ago. There was little change in medium grade at 17.8 and 18 per cent, respectively, common standing at 4.6 and 1.1 per cent, respectively.

Following a sharp advance in prices for slaughter cattle, particularly cows, the closing week of August, the market broke sharply the opening week of September, with cows and beef steers suffering most. Later fluctuations were less severe, although with the exception of lower grade cows the general price level showed further weakness.

#### Prices Irregular

Mid-September prices as compared with a month earlier were very irregular. Top choice beef steers still held 25 cents' advance in the face of a 25 to 50 cents' decline on other good to choice and lower grades. Heifers were mostly weak to 50 cents lower, but strictly choice displayed little change. Cows were mostly steady, although there was some strength on good kinds and on canners and cutters. Good bulls, especially those with weight, looked mostly steady, while lower grades and lightweights were 25 to 50 cents up following the big break of the previous month. Vealers closed 50 cents to \$1 higher, but there was little change in heavy slaughter calves.

Weather around mid-September was not especially favorable for rapid maturity of corn but fair to good advance was made in the main sections of the Corn Belt, except in the northeastern part. In most of the Ohio Valley prog-

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ness of corn was mostly fair to good. and the bulk of the crop needs two to three weeks of warm weather before frost. In Missouri and Kansas satisfactory progress was made, with some corn gathered in the latter state for early feeding. In Nebraska corn made only fair advance, while progress in Iowa was poor. In the northern Great Plains and adjacent areas favorable weather for maturing corn prevailed, and about ten days are needed to be safe from frost.

Prospects for another corn crop of over three billion bushels and a record crop of grain sorghum of about 150,000,000 bushels in the United States will provide a 1944-45 supply of feed grains almost as large as for the 1943-44 season, but considerably larger than the 10-year average.

Both cattle and calf slaughter under federal inspection during August was materially above August, 1943. For the eight months, January through August, the cattle slaughter was over 8,500,000 head, or more than 26 per cent increase over the corresponding period in 1943, while the calf slaughter surpassed 4,500,000, an increase of 37 per cent.

#### More Good Range Animals

Range arrivals are including a larger percentage of good grade animals, and as the season progresses this percentage may increase. Many thick, heavy cows are being moved, but to date the supply

of grass-fat heifers has not been large. Recently both packers and country buyers have been competing for the heavy fleshy grass steers. Chicago reported the largest western run of the season during the second week of September, and many of these were from Montana.

Practical closing top on grain-fed steers at Chicago was \$18, although many loads during the month exceeded that figure, probably 100 loads selling at the top of \$18.35 and yearlings reaching \$18.15. Bulk of the good to choice beef steers cleared at \$15.50 to \$18 for the period, but on the close some good short-feds were to be had around \$15. Quite a number of western grass-fat steers went at \$12.75 to \$15 and some Montanas reached \$15.50, common and medium natives and southwesterns selling at \$11 to \$12.50. A new high of \$18.25 on grain-fed steers was recorded at Omaha where the previous high figure had been \$18, but the percentage of steers from \$17.50 up at River markets was comparatively small.

Choice to prime fed heifers at Chicago at \$17.75 stood the highest since 1919, and a few other outstanding loads made \$17.50 to \$17.65, while on the close \$17 was considered the practical top, good kinds then selling freely below \$16. Grass-fat heifers were numerous at \$11 to \$13 and some reached \$14.25, mixed heifers and cows with weight from Montana scoring \$14.50.

Good heavy cows frequently made \$13

to \$13.75, with sales on the high spot not uncommon as high as \$14, and some outstanding Montanas reached \$14.25. Lower grade cows sold largely at \$10 to \$12.50, and only very light canners cleared below \$6. Some good heavy sausage bulls made \$11.50 to \$11.75, while grassy lightweights of common to medium grade sold at \$8 to \$9.50. Best heavy beef bulls reached \$14 but the bulk sold from \$13 down. After hovering around \$15 for weeks, the choice vealers worked upward to \$15.50 to \$15.75 on late days.

During August, the movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the eight Corn Belt states approximated 236,500, an increase of 76,000 compared with a year ago. The July and August total movement at 341,000 was up 117,000 from the corresponding period in 1943. The outstanding increase for August and for the two months was in Iowa. Both Illinois and Nebraska reported substantial increases, but losses were reported for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Despite many early season predictions of "cheap" feeder cattle, the market has been well supported and the general price tendency has been up rather than down, although as compared with a year ago current prices are materially lower.

Average price of stocker and feeder cattle at Chicago in August at \$10.56 stood \$2 below a year earlier, yet the Kansas City figure of \$11.56 was only

## "not your kind?"

Yes, they're fat, and at auction will probably sell plenty high; but after all they ARE the kind; and every top commercial herd owes it to itself to use top bulls.

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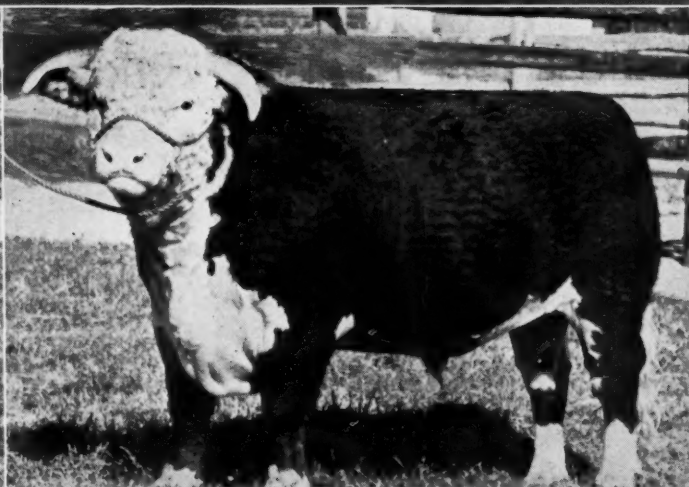
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Photos "homemade" by Bob



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#### Livestock

American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1.50; Southeastern Cattleman, \$1; NRA Roundup (rodeos), 50c; The Sheepman, \$1; Plantation Stockman, \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$1; Sheep Breeder, \$1; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1; California Cattleman, \$1.

#### Horses

National (saddle) Horseman, \$5; Chronicle (weekly, breeding, fox hunting, racing, shows), \$5; Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Thoroughbred (horse) Record, weekly, \$4; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$3.50; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman, \$1; Hoofs and Horns (rodeos), \$1.50.

#### Dairying

Dairyland News, s. m., 50c; Dairyman's Journal, 35c; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1.

#### Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1; Beekeeper's Item, \$1; American Bee Journal, \$1.

#### Farming

The Country Book, \$1; Co-operative (farmers') Digest, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.

#### Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (squab fancy), \$1.50; Pigeon News (fancy only), \$1.50.

#### Poultry

Northeastern Poultryman (2 yrs.), \$1; Cackle & Crow, \$1; Pacific Poultryman, 50c.

#### Rabbits

Small Stock (rabbits, caviars, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Am. Sm. Stock Farmer (rabbits only), 50c.

#### Fruit

Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

#### Other Specialties

The Soybean Digest, \$1.50; New Agriculture (sugar beets only), \$2; Small Commercial Animals and Fowls, 50c; Tailwagger (dogs), \$2.50; Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Home Worker, b.m., \$1; Southern Literary Messenger, b.m., \$1; Ozark Guide, b.m. (Rayburn's), \$1; Canary Journal, \$2; Relics Mag. (hobbyists), \$1; Homemaker's Friend, \$1; Mail Sale Advertiser, 25c; Natl. Amat. Mineralogist, \$2; Ozark Mountains Republican, w., \$1.50; Canary World, \$1.25.

### MAGAZINE MART

Dept. AC

Plant City, Fla.

Sample copies at single copy prices

67 cents under last August, with St. Paul reporting a cost of \$9.95, off \$1.15. Weights were not materially lighter.

### Replacement Demand Sharper

With the exception of calves, the recent demand for replacement cattle on the public markets and in range producing areas has been stepped up greatly, yet sections like northern Colorado are not ready to fill feedlots. Whether or not this increased buying will continue as the supplies increase is anyone's guess, but one finds the majority of the stockyards talent anticipating liberal competition the remainder of the season for replacement stock. Few are willing to commit themselves about price, although many are of the opinion that the low spot has been passed.

Dry weather in some sections, if continued, may make it necessary to move cattle to market earlier than intended, but so far the situation is not serious in producing areas because as a whole the general feed situation is satisfactory. Lack of moisture in feeding areas, where pasturing and roughing of cattle before placement in the feedlot is the general rule, may have some influence on the demand for feeders.

Prices for replacement steers at Chicago at mid-September were largely 25 to 50 cents higher than a month earlier, and there were instances of much more upturn on common and medium grades. Heifers, although comparatively scarce, were quoted around 50 cents higher. Stock calves were not materially changed, with supply and demand relatively small. Hardly any yearling steers sold on country account above \$13.50 but two-year-olds and fleshy heavy feeders, mostly from Montana, cleared at \$14 to \$14.25. Any number of medium to good steers

went out at \$10.75 to \$13, only common lightweights selling from \$9.50 down.

OPA and WFA, with approval of Director of Economic Stabilization, have announced that ceiling prices for live hogs will not be reduced from current levels prior to June 30, 1945. Ceiling prices are \$14.75, Chicago basis, for hogs 240 pounds down, and \$14 for hogs above 240 pounds. It was also stated that support price of \$12.50, Chicago basis, for good and choice barrows and gilts, 200 to 240 pounds, which becomes effective Oct. 1, 1944, as previously announced for period ending Mar. 31, 1945, will be continued until June 30, 1945.

### Hogs Stationary

Hog prices were practically stationary at Chicago throughout the entire month, and the same was true of many of the other markets. Ceiling prices were the general rule and it was practically a two-price market. This meant at Chicago that the 180- to 240-pound barrows and gilts sold at \$14.75, and those above 240 pounds and most sows were taken at \$14. Receipts and weights have been lighter, and both shipper and local demand quickly absorbed the supply each day.

Eight Corn Belt states reported an in-movement of about 382,000 sheep and lambs for feeding purposes during August, or about 50,000 less than in August, 1943. The July and August movement into these states totaled slightly above 485,000, a decrease of 76,000 for the corresponding two-month period a year ago. An increase for the month and the two months was reported in Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin, while all others indicated a decrease, with the biggest loss in Minnesota.

Contracting of feeder lambs in the western range areas during the first half of September was almost at a standstill, yet earlier in the season considerable activity was reported. Many of the lambs purchased for future delivery have not been resold, due to a tightening up of the demand from small feeders, who usually make it a practice to buy through an agent.

Another drawback has been lack of assurance of wheat pasture feed in western Kansas, although to date the subsoil is reported to have retained much of the early moisture. The next few weeks will tell the story. Good rains will assure this wheat pasture feed, and undoubtedly act as a prop under the feeding lamb market. At mid-September, feeder lambs on the public markets were not moving very briskly unless they were good and choice and upward from 70 pounds in weight.

### Big Colorado Lamb Movement

A seasonal increase in the movement of Colorado lambs was apparent, supplies from that area standing the largest of the season to date, although the peak of the movement is ahead of us. Dry weather on the western slope has been

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partly responsible for the sudden in-  
crease in the Colorado movement. Cold,  
wet weather early, followed by late dry  
spells, lessened the development of these  
lambs, and weights are lighter than nor-  
mal. Volume of Idahos and Washingtons  
is on the decline. For the next several  
weeks buyers will depend mostly on  
Colorados and natives.

Prices for slaughter lambs at Chicago  
around mid-September were 25 to 50  
cents higher than a month earlier, but  
for the period there was considerable  
fluctuation in the market, the close be-  
ing firm. Ewes were not in very big  
volume and found a ready outlet through-  
out, with the general market closing 25  
to 50 cents higher although some choice  
Washingtons showed more upturn.

Early in the period choice native fat  
spring lambs topped at \$15.10 rather  
freely, but within a week best were to  
be had at \$14.35 to \$14.65, and on the  
close both rangers and natives topped  
at \$14.50. Any number of medium to  
good lambs had to sell at \$13.50 to  
\$14.25, while very light-weight culls went  
below \$9. Medium to choice yearlings  
sold at \$11 to \$12.50. Most of the good  
to choice native ewes sold at \$4.50 to  
\$5.25, but a few loads of westerns scored  
\$5.50 to \$5.60 and on late days choice  
Washingtons topped at \$6.

Feeder lambs were not very abundant  
at Chicago where prices were largely  
steady with a month ago, although there  
was some weakness late on the medium  
to good kinds. Omaha reported a large  
percentage of feeder lambs, and not too  
many of them were of most desirable  
weight. Anything below 65 pounds found  
an indifferent market. Chicago reported  
good to choice range feeding lambs late  
at \$12.75 to \$13.35, some choice Wash-  
ingtons early reaching \$13.50, and mixed  
fats and feeders going at \$13.85.

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15 per cent, and in 1940, 56.5 per cent.

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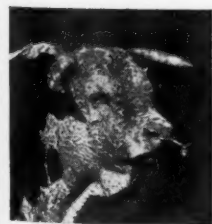
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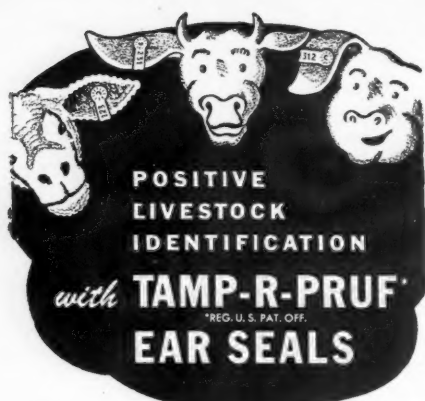
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## Wool and Hide Trade

By H. W. F.

### THE DOMESTIC WOOL MARKET

At Boston has been quiet in recent weeks, and practically no interest was shown in native grease wools. Some previously placed options on territory three-eighths wools were let expire. Deliveries being made on July purchases were ample to keep mills supplied with their requirements of domestic wools.

Buying of Australian wool to import was active, as mills prepared to increase their output of civilian goods. Sales of heavyweights of practically all staple lengths were made. Spot Montevideo wools were slightly easier because of heavy recent arrivals. Arrangements are being made for shipping the remainder of our stockpile wools stored in Uruguay, this wool being estimated at about 17,000,000 pounds. No licenses have been issued to import wool from Argentina since June.

The Bureau of the Census reported total commercial stocks of wool in the United States on July 1, as 651,934,000 pounds, grease basis, composed of 392,440,000 pounds of domestic and 259,494,000 pounds of foreign.

The Commodity Credit Corporation gave government wool handlers permission to scour certain types of wool when so doing would make them more merchantable. Some scouring of eight-months length Texas wool was reported, and sales of these wools were made to woolen mills.

Improved demand was reported for the wool offered in the thirteenth auction of stockpile wools when 8,343,209 pounds were sold. The total of the stockpile wools sold up to Sept. 13 amounted to 119,101,786 pounds, or 69.8 per cent of the offerings.

No new developments were reported in the hide market. Most independent and small packers unloaded their holdings as soon as permits were released, but they had comparatively few heavy hides to offer. Tanners were after heavy native and heavy branded hides, and heavy steer hides were reportedly very scarce. Production of light hides showed some increase.

Production by small packers increased 25 per cent or more in some sections, although in some areas there was a slight increase for little concerns. Country kill was small, and the production was quickly absorbed. There may be some increase as freezing weather approaches.

Quotations, Chicago basis, were as follows: Heavy native steer and cow hides, 15½ cents; branded, 14½ cents; native bull, 12 cents; branded, 11 cents. Packer calf skins were placed at 27 cents and kipskins at 20 cents. Small packer native hides were quoted at 15 cents and branded 15 cents, with untrimmed at 13 cents. Unbranded country hides were worth 15 cents and branded 14 cents, with bull hides quoted at 11 to 11½ cents.

## CALENDAR

### OCTOBER—

- 6—Livestock Feeders' Day, State College, Pullman, Wash.
- 7—Roberts Loan and Cattle Co., Polled Hereford sale, Billings, Mont.
- 9—Wyoming Hereford Ranch Sale, Cheyenne.
- 10 and thereafter—F. E. Messersmith & Sons private treaty sale, Alliance, Neb.
- 12-14—American Royal Market Animal Show, Kansas City, Mo.
- 14—Idaho Cattlemen's Association bull sale, Pocatello.
- 17—Triple U Hereford Ranch sale, Gettysburg, S. D.
- 25—Hereford Show and Sale, Bismarck, N. D.
- 28—Idaho Cattlemen's Association bull sale, Twin Falls.
- 30—Verne Gimple dispersal, Mankato, Kan.
- NOVEMBER—
- 4-8—Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.
- 16-17—Nevada State Cattle Association convention, Elko.
- 14—Northwest Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Association sale, Valentine.
- DECEMBER—
- 2-7—Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition, Chicago.
- 2-8—Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, Cal.
- JANUARY
- 11-13—American National Live Stock Association convention, Denver, Colo.
- 13-21—National Western Stock Show, Denver.

### SOME RECENT SALES

HEREFORDS—	No.	Av.	Top
Bar 14 Ranch, Wash.	289	\$340	\$1,575
Bar D Bar, Colo.	49	250	1,000
M & O Hereford Ranches, Utah.	96	208	390
Miller & Manning, Kan.	59	160	425
Dan and Mary Selleck, Mont.	71	272	650
Elko range bull sale, Nev.	93	398	
Gunnison Hereford Assn., Colo.	70	272	1,000
POLLED HEREFORDS			
Rancho Piocha, Cal.	309	343	6,750
Johnson Farms, Mich.	49	174	300
ANGUS—			
Mitchell and Lyday, Ind.	43	308	705

### COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In thousands of pounds)

	Sep. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1944	Sep. 1 1943	Aug. 1 1943
Frozen Beef	149,238	155,618	91,262	52,656
Cured Beef	12,495	12,828	9,992	11,488
Total Beef	161,733	168,446	101,254	64,144
Lamb, Mutton	15,220	12,721	13,777	6,067
Lard and Rend.				
Pork Fat	244,040	342,450	260,009	203,205
Total Poultry	160,002	141,654	55,315	74,474

### WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	New York Sept. 15, 1944
Steer & Heifer—Choice	\$21.50-22.25
Steer & Heifer—Good	20.50-21.25
Cow—Commercial	18.50-19.25
Veal—Choice	21.50-22.25
Veal—Good	20.50-21.25
Spring Lamb—Choice	26.00-26.75
Spring Lamb—Good	24.50-25.25
Ewe—Good	13.25-14.00
Ewe—Commercial	12.00-12.75
Pork Loin—8-12 lb.	25.00-26.00

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Sep. 15 1944	Sep. 15 1943
Steers—Choice	\$16.50-18.35	\$15.75-17.00
Steers—Good	14.25-17.00	14.75-16.00
Steers—Medium	11.00-14.50	12.00-15.00
Vealers—Good-Choice	14.75-15.75	15.00-16.00
Calves—Good-Choice	12.00-13.25	12.00-14.00
F. & S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch.	11.75-14.25	12.50-15.00
F. & S. Strs.—Cm.-Med.	9.00-12.00	10.00-12.50
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	14.75 only	14.75-15.05
Spring Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	14.25-14.50	13.50-14.75
Ewes (shorn)—Gd.-Ch.	5.00- 6.00	5.75- 6.25

### LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS

(In thousands)

	August 1944	August 1943	8-Mo. 1944	Total 1943
RECEIPTS—				
Cattle	1,952	1,645	12,064	10,273
Calves	729	533	4,092	3,202
Hogs	2,704	3,016	32,709	25,674
Sheep and Lambs	2,765	3,399	17,120	16,676
SHIPMENTS—				
Cattle	346	319	1,835	2,102
Calves	32	70	264	417
Hogs	57	82	543	545
Sheep and Lambs	435	453	1,614	2,180
SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—				
Cattle	1,339	988	8,589	6,816
Calves	756	434	4,554	2,865
Hogs	4,145	4,464	50,352	39,785
Sheep and Lambs	1,924	2,269	13,688	13,646

### AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# ROUND THE RANGE

## Western Livestock And Range Report

Western ranges had fair to very good supplies of range and pasture feeds, according to the Sept. 1 report of the Denver western livestock office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Cattle and calves were in good to very good condition, except in a few dry areas, although the usual gains and finish had not been made. A summary of condition by states follows:

Arizona. Ranges dry with short feed, only local areas relieved by showers; cattle held up well but usual gains not made; sheep in north had spotted feed and some water shortage.

California. Pasture and range feed fair and near average except central coast district and some Sierra Mountain sections; water supply held up; cow and calf marketings heavy but lamb sales lower; hay and grain much improved.

Colorado. Hot, dry weather cured range and pasture feed; fall grazing prospects fair to good; rain needed in mountains and west; stock continues good; local and outside demand for cattle in country light.

Idaho. Lower ranges and pastures dried rapidly, with seasonal decline; good feed on high ranges; hay and other feed good; stock good; lamb shipments increased.

Western Kansas. Heavy growth very good range and pasture feeds; large hay, corn and sorghum crops; wheat pasture prospects excellent except in west; topsoil dry, ample subsoil moisture; cattle very good; tendency to delay marketings.

Montana. Range feed good to very good except local dry spots northwest and north-central; hay and feed crops good; stock very good; cattle marketings heavy but country buying limited.

Western Nebraska. Range and pasture feeds highest for Sept. 1 since 1930; large wild hay crop; cattle in very good flesh; tendency to market early.

Nevada. Range feed reduced by continued dry weather; good growth on fall and winter ranges, with rain needed; hay and feed crops good; stock very good; light shrink.

New Mexico. Range feed improved with rains; feed short in some local dry areas; fall range feed prospects, also late feed and wheat, greatly improved; cattle held up well, showing some gains; sheep and lambs fair and making good growth; contracting of cattle and lambs limited.

North Dakota. Range feed abundant; feed crops ample; stock continues good; cattle moving to market earlier than last year.

Oklahoma. Range and pasture feed poor to good; fair to good except south-central and southwest; good general rain avoided serious drought damage; cattle generally in good flesh; continued heavy marketing.

Oregon. Range and pasture feeds fair following dry weather; soil moisture deficient; stubble and field feeds proving good pasturage in some areas; some stock slightly below average.

Western South Dakota. Range and pastures very good; good late fall and winter prospects; hay and other feed crops good; stock very good.

### GRASSHOPPER SURVEYS

Grasshopper surveys are now helping ranchers and farmers to protect their crops against sudden ruin, serving to reveal impending attacks by the pests in time to enable federal, state and county organizations to take steps to prevent serious outbreaks. At present a grasshopper survey is being conducted in 18 western and midwestern states.

Texas. Late August and early September rains gave moisture for good range feed and stock water, and helped late feed crops; wheat pasture prospects fair in Panhandle and plains, with some areas needing rain; cattle held up well, with some shrink in drier areas; sheep fairly good; rains improved feed in sheep section; cattle marketings heavy, with little country contracting; sheep and lamb marketings fell off; some contracting of feeder lambs; old ewe marketings smaller than year ago.

Utah. All ranges very dry; good growth of range feed for fall and winter, with rain needed to soften feed and supply stock water; August range feed decline largest of record; stock good with some shrink in dry areas; hay and feed crops good.

Washington. Ranges and pastures very dry; range feed fair; fall and winter range and pasture prospects poor; hay and other feeds high; stock held up well but below average.

Wyoming. Dry, windy weather cured range feed rapidly; generally good range forage; rain badly needed to soften feed and supply stock water; range feed short in Laramie and other local areas; stock good.

STATE	RANGES				CATTLE			
	Sept. 1944	Aug. 1944	Sept. 1943	20-Year-Av. 1923-42	Sept. 1944	Aug. 1944	Sept. 1943	20-Year-Av. 1923-42
N. D.	89	88	88	77	89	89	89	84
S. D. (w.)	91	94	87	77	90	91	90	86
Mont.	89	92	89	83	94	92	92	92
Wyo.	85	91	80	83	89	91	88	90
Neb. (w.)	93	96	84	83	91	91	89	89
Kan. (w.)	92	94	77	76	89	91	85	86
Colo.	85	91	87	85	89	91	91	90
Okla.	83	86	63	73	86	86	77	81
Tex.	77	78	72	78	81	83	80	83
N. M.	86	82	78	84	86	84	84	87
Ida.	86	92	84	81	92	93	89	89
Wash.	74	79	85	81	82	86	89	87
Ore.	76	83	81	81	84	87	85	88
Utah	81	93	87	84	89	93	92	90
Nev.	90	93	81	84	93	96	92	91
Ariz.	79	79	85	82	83	83	84	86
Cal.	72	73	83	75	81	83	86	87
Av. Western Range States	82	85	80	80	86	87	85	86

Equivalent of reported conditions: 49 or below is very bad; 50-59, bad; 60-69, poor; 70-79, fair; 80-89, good; 90-99, very good; 100 and over is excellent, unusual.

### NEW NEBRASKA MAGAZINE

With the inaugural issue appearing in September, the Nebraska Stock Growers' Association began the publishing of its own monthly magazine, a 32-pager containing news of particular interest to Nebraska stockmen. W. A. Johnson, secretary of the Nebraska association, is editor of the magazine, which formerly was published as a supplement to the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER. The PRODUCER extends its best wishes for success in the new venture.

### MEAT BOARD PLANS EXHIBITS

Through a series of educational exhibits to be set up in every part of the nation this fall at leading fairs, expositions and other events, the National Live Stock and Meat Board will portray the story of meat as a weapon of war and its vital importance in victory meals. The displays will include different kinds of canned meat products used by our fighting men around the world; another phase illustrates the value of meat in the diets of blood donors, while still another point stressed is the importance of cooking meat properly and the significance of attractively prepared meat in the diet.

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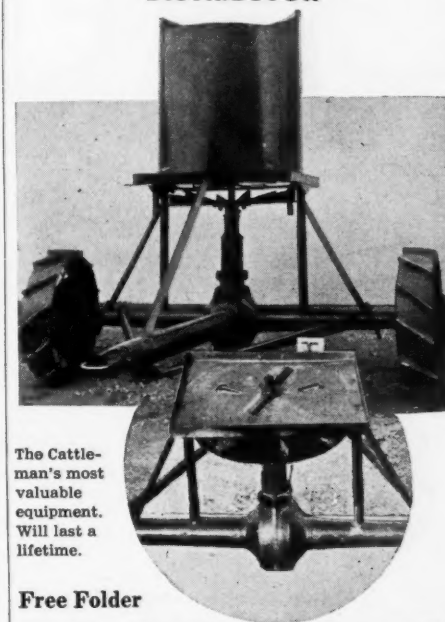
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## THE COWMAN'S COLUMN

The American Veterinary Medical Association, in session at Chicago, recently named Will J. Miller of Topeka, Kan., to honorary membership. Signal recognition was thereby tendered him for his outstanding leadership in animal disease control activities in the state of Kansas. Mr. Miller is secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, in which capacity he has served since 1938. He holds office also in various other livestock and related groups.

The work done by 4-H boys and girls to help win the war received tangible recognition when the Maritime Commission offered 4-H clubs of every state the privilege of naming a Liberty ship after an outstanding agricultural leader. The New Mexico Stockman reports in its current issue that more than 4,100 club members in New Mexico supplied the name of T. E. Mitchell for MCE Hull No. 2946 which slid down the ways at Houston, Tex., in July. The vessel is named in honor of the father of Albert K. Mitchell, manager of New Mexico's Bell Ranch and past president of the American National Live Stock Association.

Bruce R. Taylor, who since 1936 has been in charge of beef cattle research for the Oklahoma A. & M. College experiment station, Stillwater, has resigned to accept a position with the American Hereford Association, Kansas City, Mo., it has been announced by Dean W. L. Blizzard, director of the Oklahoma experiment station, and Secretary B. M. Anderson of the Hereford association.

W. M. Barton, for the past six years field representative of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, resigned that post in August to join the Ralph L. Smith organization, Chillicothe, Mo., where he will also work with Angus cattle.

Archie D. Ryan of Utah, associated with the Grazing Service for the full 10 years of its existence and more recently serving as liaison officer at Washington with the Salt Lake City headquarters of the Grazing Service, has been promoted to an assistant directorship of grazing. He will be headquartered in the national capital.

Marshall C. Peavy, widely known for his breeding and showing of Quarter Horse and Hereford stock, and one of the first directors of the American Quarter Horse Association, was killed in August when the horse he was riding while wrangling calves stepped into a gopher hole and threw him violently.

The accident occurred at Mr. Peavy's Westplains ranch in Logan County, Colo. Burial took place at Steamboat Springs, in which area he had lived before moving to Westplains last year.

After serving three years as extension animal husbandman with the State College of Washington at Pullman, Walter Tolman has resigned, effective Sept. 1, to assume the managership of seed stocks and feed sales for the Inland Empire Pea Growers' Association at Oakesdale.

From the publication of the Idaho Wool Growers' Association we learn that Frank Winzeler, formerly secretary of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, is becoming district manager for Purina Mills at Missoula, Mont. Mr. Winzeler has for the past year, following six years of service with the cattlemen's group, been connected with the stockyards at Twin Falls as manager.

A veteran rancher-cattlemen, Jay R. Taylor, 80, of Whitman, Neb., met death in a recent auto accident at Whitman. Mr. Taylor came to Nebraska in 1876. Joe Francisco, a son-in-law, was injured in the accident which took the life of Mr. Taylor, but was reported to be making a good recovery.

Mack Radcliffe, cowboy, roundup foreman, trail driver and successful rancher, engaged actively in the cattle business until just prior to his death recently in Sidney, Neb., at the age of 90. His ambitions to become a cowboy were realized when, as a youngster, he took matters into his own hands by running away from home to San Antonio, Tex., and there entering the industry with which he was connected throughout his lifetime. Mr. Radcliffe was a familiar figure among cattle ranch outfits in southeastern Wyoming and northwestern Nebraska.

H. L. Kokernot of San Antonio and Alpine, Tex., recently was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Agriculture by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Mr. Kokernot is a prominent Texas rancher, former president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, and a long-time member of the American National Live Stock Association.

Secretary C. L. Jamison of the Cattle and Horse Growers' Association of Oregon reports that recently he got bucked off "onto a pile of rocks by a gentle saddle horse. There was a considerable audience and all agreed that when it comes to bronc riding, the sec-

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retary is a good typewriter operator." The PRODUCER editor down here in Denver likewise fell onto a pile of rocks, but they were in a cool mountain stream; and when he looked sheepishly around and saw no audience he was thankful. Neither did he see any fish the whole day long.

Roy Spurlock's Buzzard Ranch, up at Alcova, Wyo., gets a handsome spread of colorfully illustrated publicity in an article called "How to Live 70 Miles from Town." It was written by Helena Huntington Smith for the Saturday Evening Post on Sept. 23. High point of the write-up proves that you're not any farther away from things than you feel, and in spirit you may be only a hop and a skip from the convenient luxuries of town even though in actuality many miles of snow-drifted roads intervene between you and the nearest railroad. (The Spurlocks are American National members.)

Fred D. Douthitt is the new superintendent of the San Joaquin Experimental Range near O'Neals, Cal., succeeding Jesse W. Nelson, retired. Mr. Douthitt attended the University of Nebraska and has been with the Forest Service since 1912, serving in South Dakota, Arizona, Idaho and California. He enjoys a wide acquaintance in the livestock field.

Hayes Walker, Sr., who founded the American Hereford Journal and was president of Walker Publications, is dead at the age of 68. Death came suddenly in Mr. Walker's sleep. Interment took place Sept. 19 at Kansas City.

Otto V. Battles, prominent cattleman of Yakima, Wash., has bought 600 acres in the Santa Ynez Valley near Santa Barbara, Cal. It is announced that Mr. Battles plans to stock the range with purebred cattle from his Yakima herds. . . . The ranch properties and cattle of the late George Snyder, pioneer cattleman of southwest New Mexico, were recently sold to Bartley B., Taylor T. and Jonnie McDonald and J. L. McCauley, who hold lands adjoining the Snyder ranch. . . . Another property transfer of interest involves the 2,000-acre stock ranch sold by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy to Mrs. Phyllis Ford Twogood of Darby, Mont.; it is located in the French Basin area south of Sula, Mont.

Charles A. Joy has succeeded Earl D. Sandvig as chief of range management for the Forest Service's northern region, taking in Idaho and Montana. Mr. Sandvig is now chief of range management of the Rocky Mountain region.

Engaged in active general farming on a 160-acre ranch in the Kittitas Valley, Wash., since 1900, George P. James, 94, died recently at Toppenish, Wash. Mr. James was born at Newcastle, England, in 1850. He worked as a coal miner from his arrival on American shores in 1876 until 1900, at which time he pur-

chased the upper Yakima Valley ranch and worked it until last April.—GIBBONS CLARK.

Former Governor and Mrs. Sam R. McKelvie recently were hosts to Governor and Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey of New York at their By the Way Ranch near Valentine, Neb. While there the Republican presidential nominee was entertained by a rodeo and Wild West show and "inducted" into the Sioux Indian tribe.

Roderick McArthur, member of a pioneer California family, long active in livestock affairs and a member of the Pacific States Livestock Producers' and California Cattlemen's associations, died suddenly in August at his home in McArthur, Shasta County, Cal. Cause of death is attributed to a heart attack.

Paul Etchepare, for several years secretary of the Montana Wool Growers' Association and recently manager of Deer Lodge Farms Co., Deer Lodge, Mont., is now connected with Swift & Co., and will represent that firm, it is understood as Howard Mathews did before going into the navy recently.

Warren Ross, young son of Thomas Ross of Chinook, Mont., stopped by to visit in the PRODUCER offices while en route to school in New Mexico. Mr. Ross, Sr., is a well known member of the American National executive committee. . . . Humbert Rees was in, too, down from the family ranch at Rifle, Colo., for a brief stay in Denver. PRODUCER readers will remember Mr. Rees for his contributions in prose and poetry which have appeared in the magazine from time to time.

A comprehensive history of the Quarter Horse is being prepared by commission of the American Quarter Horse Association. Secretary of the group, Helen Michaelis of Eagle Pass, Tex., is writing up the record of the Southwest's famed, speedy cow-horse.

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## Stockmen's Bookshelf

"How to Prevent Roadside Flats" is explained in a pamphlet available at the Office of Defense Transportation, Washington 25, D. C. The simple text suggested is (1) make certain valve caps are screwed on tight and have a rubber washer; (2) before adding air, test and record pressure in each tire; (3) check pounds of pressure—marked differences of, say, five pounds below lowest running mates indicate slow leaks and tires should be inspected and repaired.

**"Fertilizer Industry Forges Ahead"** published by National Fertilizer Association, Washington 5, D. C., gives progress of the commercial plant food industry. The fertilizer business today is largely a chemical industry although materials of plant and animal origin are still used to a limited extent. Out of 11,500,000 tons of fertilizer consumed in 1943 the West used 469,000 tons.

Results of a study made by Assistant Range Examiner C. Allan Friedrich of the U. S. Forest Service at Missoula, Mont., are set forth in a recent circular (No. 33) under the title "Re seeding Abandoned Farm Lands to Crested Wheat Grass Will Increase Range Capacity." Copies of this report are obtainable from the Forest and Range Experiment Station at Missoula.

"Whitetop Eradication" is described in a booklet by R. S. Rosenfels of the Department of Agriculture and H. B. Headly of the University of Nevada published by the university's agriculture experiment station at Reno.

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A new publication, "Forest Grazing in Relation to Beef Cattle Production in Louisiana," has been issued as Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 380. The booklet summarizes results of a survey of 118 farms in several sections of Louisiana where forest grazing prevails. The purpose was to find improved methods (such as better seasonal use and intensity of grazing) to secure more effective beef cattle production from forest ranges.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 6)

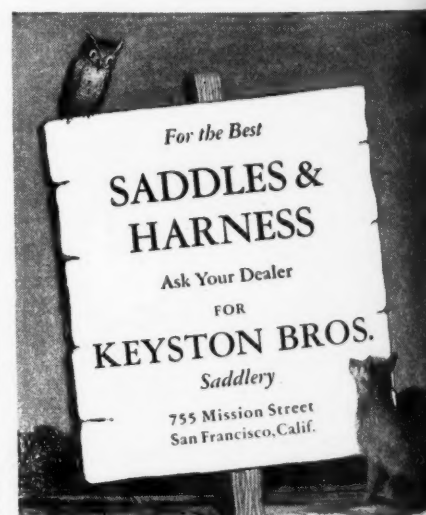
change to the production of two-year-old steers. Ranchers have managed to get up considerable hay this summer even with labor shortages. Now all of available wild hay, however, will be stacked because of lack of time and labor.—N. A. JACOBSEN, County Extension Agent, Custer County, Mont.

Our ranges are holding out fairly well this year. Had somewhat cool summer and grass is in fair condition. Livestock throughout this section is in good shape. There is plenty of hay but help is hard to get.—WALLACE ST. CLAIR, Fremont County, Wyo.

This has been another very good year throughout eastern Montana and western North Dakota—lots of grass, lots of hay, and plenty of water nearly every place.—J. J. TRZCINSKI, Custer County, Mont.

Rains in late August broke a severe drought in southeastern New Mexico. Grass is fine now east of the Pecos and prospects are fine for good winter pasture.—E. L. LUSK, Chaves County, N.M.

Down in Mexico, where half the people are illiterate, they have struck on the sensible idea of having every educated person teach at least one illiterate how to read and write.



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